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No. 1381

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EFFECTIVENESS OF ADVANCED STAFF TRAINING PRACTICES VIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by Col Gen N. Lapygin, chief of staff of the Order of Lenin Transbaykal Military District: "The Activeness of the Staff"]

[Text] The Communist Party gives exceptionally great significance to propagandizing and introducing advanced experience, viewing it as a most important reserve in the struggle to improve the quality and efficiency of work in all areas of communist construction. "It is time for us, comrades," stressed Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 18th Komsomol Congress, "to learn how to introduce advanced experience more effectively and to carry any useful undertaking out to the end."

The introduction of advanced experience is one of the most important factors for further strengthening the combat readiness of the Armed Forces. The question of utilizing the experience of the leading units and formations was recently reviewed by the Board of the USSR Ministry of Defense, where the corresponding recommendations were elaborated.

Today KRASNAYA ZVEZDA is beginning a new section under the title "To Effectively Introduce Advanced Experience." The materials under this title will deal with the work of the commanders, political bodies, staffs and party organizations in propagandizing and introducing advanced experience in the training and indoctrination of the personnel. We are hopeful that the readers will suggest specific locations of advanced experience and will describe examples of earnest work to introduce it.

The struggle to improve combat readiness of the units and formations is a continuously developing process in which there is no room for ossified, obsolete forms and methods for the training and indoctrination of the

personnel, or for outdated methods of carrying out combat missions or employing weapons and military equipment. In this area there is an ongoing process of improvement. What satisfied us yesterday can today become a brake. Advanced experience and the innovative search of the commanders, political workers and staff officers are assuming ever greater value.

The creativity of the advanced persons is an inexhaustible reserve for raising the efficiency and quality of instruction. The Letter of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee on developing the socialist competition in 1978 orients us at making the greatest possible use of these reserves.

Responsible tasks in this area confront our staffs which play a primary role in the system of managing the vital activity of the troops. In clearly planning and organizing military and political training, they cannot stand on the sidelines of such an important matter as introducing advanced experience into troop practices.

At times new things make rather timid and indecisive headway, and externally may seem less effective than the old and well established. For this reason it is essential to possess a certain foresight, sufficient knowledge and creative boldness to promptly spot the buds of the new to show a most attentive attitude toward them and aid their growth. The staff officers of our district in their predominant majority until recently were commanders of the subunits and units and have rich experience in training and indoctrinating the personnel. And where they, as the best prepared persons, take an active part in propagandizing and introducing advanced experience, they have an active influence on the entire course of the socialist competition, and there the successes are greater in military and political training.

For several years now, in summing up the results of the competition, among the winners we have named the missile unit where Maj Yu. Kiselev is the chief of staff. Here they skillfully train high-class specialists, and complete interchangeability has been achieved in a majority of the crews. In the unit they are struggling effectively to save fuel and lubricants, and to extend the service life of the equipment between repairs. Thorough analysis of the activities of this collective as carried out by the officers of the staff jointly with the workers from the district political directorate has shown that its success is formed from a number of components, one of which is a considerate attitude to all that is new and advanced and to all that helps to raise the efficiency of the exercises and the quality of training.

We have turned repeatedly to the experience of the missile troops. This year, for example, the units and formations of the district are introducing a procedure worked out by the missile troops for training high-class specialists.

Our attention has also been drawn to the work of the staff of formation X. Here a good deal is being done to disseminate the new and advanced. The staff

officers, in working in the subunits, help the commanders detect and quickly eliminate shortcomings, as well as to spot and borrow from each other the most rational in the methods for holding exercises and training and in organizing the competition among the personnel.

The staff officers of the formation constantly keep an eye on not only the subunits and units which need specific aid or have fallen behind at a certain stage, but also the leading collectives. For example, recently a group of staff officers was working in an outstanding battalion. Each of them was given a specific task. Guards Lt Col V. Barkhatov was present at exercises in a company, he talked with the men, and as a result of this he formed a clear picture which showed the role of the officers and warrant officers ["praporshchik"], the technical specialists, in organizing the competition. Guards Capt V. Brunchukov carefully analyzed how the training time was used in exercises for driving combat vehicles, while Guards Maj V. Belimov studied the training methods for gunner-operators at firing at maximum ranges.

The staff officers drew attention to the innovations in the procedures for conducting battle drill exercises, firing training, and driving exercises employed by the battalion commander Guards Capt A. Baranov. Practice showed that these provide a marked increase in the effectiveness of the exercise. Measures were taken to introduce them, and due to this the procedural innovations have spread far beyond the regiment.

The introduction of advanced experience requires concreteness and efficiency. Here a formal approach, as in any other instance, kills initiative flat. For example, in one of the units they kept a large album for propagandizing the achievements of the advanced men. But it said a little about everything, in general outlines.

A superficial approach to propagandizing and introducing the experience of the leaders of the competition leads at times to a mechanical duplication of the various progressive procedures, and with a quality of execution that is far from always the best. At one time in one of the units the staff officers had generalized and, as we often say, issued to the personnel the experience of the battery commanded by Sr Lt M. Ivanov to exceed the norms. And in fact the artillery troops had acquired much that was of value. There was long-range planning of the rise in the combat skills of the personnel, individual assignments for the specialists, and help from experienced men to both the new men and laggards.... Due to this Sr Lt Ivanov had been able to increase significantly the effectiveness of the training process and the battery had become outstanding.

The experience of the artillery troops interested many commanders. But the unit staff did not proceed any farther than recommendations which were general for everyone and noble intentions. Moreover, it showed a disinterested attitude toward how its own instructions were being carried out. Offshoots of formalism sprouted on the soil of lack of control. For example, in one subunit the personal plans of the officers and warrant officers were drawn up,

as they say, by carbon copies. Naturally, such so to speak "introduction" of experience did not play a positive role, but, on the contrary, caused harm.

In the given instance one can clearly see one of the most characteristic shortcomings encountered in generalizing and introducing the new and advanced, namely the skimming over the surface instead of a profound penetration into the essence of the experience. And this cannot be explained by merely a lack of skills for working in the given area, as is often referred to by certain comrades. One must speak of an indifferent attitude toward the question, of a low personal responsibility, and an incorrect working style among the staff officers.

Conferences, seminars, assemblies and meetings on various levels are held with the staff officers. What is discussed at them? What is the efficiency of these measures, each of which must serve as a forum of advanced experience, and have a positive effect upon the results of the military and political training of the formations, units and subunits? These questions must be posed for the staff officers in organizing their work of propagandizing and disseminating the achievements of the right-flank formations.

As an example let us take the demonstration or instructor-procedural exercises. In the course of them an opportunity is provided to demonstrate instructively and clearly the best examples of the procedural training skills of the commanders. However this opportunity is not always utilized. Such exercises are often held using obsolete forms. In planning and organizing them, the staff officers at times do not give any thought to how those present can gain anything new and useful from them. And as a result it turns out that during the demonstration and instructor-procedural exercises, only high field and technical skills of the personnel are demonstrated, but the skill of the officers providing this is not shown. At the same time the instructor-procedural and demonstration exercises should be a true laboratory for advanced experience and for introducing the results of the creative search of the commanders.

We have all the conditions for continuously increasing successes in military and political training and in the socialist competition which in recent years has been enriched with a new content. In the district troops there has been broad support for the initiative of the Guards Taman' Motorized Rifle Division imeni M. I. Kalinin which began the movement for an advanced formation. The struggle for the best indicators of the districts in training and service is assuming an ever broader scope.

The meetings of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, L. I. Brezhnev, with the military during his trip to the regions of Siberia and the Far East have caused a new influx of creative energy among the personnel of our district. The instructions and recommendations of L. I. Brezhnev had found concrete embodiment in the organizational and indoctrinational work of the commanders, political workers and staff officers who should be an example of

high ideological loyalty and competence. The main criteria by which the activities of a staff are judged as a leading body are not the quantity of paper and not the number of meetings, but rather the clear political focus and efficiency in introducing into practice all that is new and progressive and the practical results in solving the problems of strengthening the combat readiness of the troops.

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CSO: 1801

PROBLEM OF INACCURATE EFFICIENCY REPORTS DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by Lt Col Yu. Teplov, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "What is Written by the Pen..."]

[Text] "Not Kiselev and Vityaz' again?" asked the chief of the political department at the Tbilisi Red Banner Higher Artillery Command School imeni 26 Baku Commissars, Lt Col Ye. Gavrilov. "How many times have we taken this up!"

Actually, I had arrived at the school following up a letter from Maj's E. Kiselev and P. Vityaz'. The story which they related was as follows.

In 1975, they both were hit by a cutback in personnel and were forced to leave Tbilisi for a new place of service. But both asserted that the personnel cutback was a purely formal pretext. In actuality, they were being punished for criticism. Otherwise how could one understand the fact that when sometime later vacancies appeared at the school, no move was made to return them to their positions.

"They were not the sort of persons to work at the school," said the chief of the political department. "Kiselev missed no opportunity to criticize the chief of the chair. And always unreasonably. And Vityaz' supported him. While they were there, the chair was always in an uproar, and they had to deal with various sorts of anonymous letters. When they left everything settled down. Now it is the best chair in the school. Just visit the collective and everything will be clear...."

The chief of the chair for artillery weapons, Engr-Col V. Kostin, said the following:

"Kiselev knew his subject. But he was an extremely heavy-handed person. He was disdainful of the students. And he reacted painfully to our comments. He reacted hostilely to various assignments, referring to his business with a dissertation. But, aside from a plan for work on it, I never saw anything, although I repeatedly asked for him to show me what he was working on...."

As for Maj Vityaz', he was a poor instructor. On this level his name repeatedly came up at the school council...."

The deputy chief of the chair, Engr-Lt Col G. Taurinskas completely supported this opinion and added:

"Vityaz' constantly fanned unhealthy moods in the collective...."

The position of the people with whom I spoke was perfectly clear. They even gave specific facts from the life of the chair in 1975, and they recalled individual episodes which described the former instructors from far from flattering positions. All of this was strong and well argued.

But then there arose an unforeseen "but".... In front of me was a document signed by Engr-Lt Col G. Taurinskas who at one time held the position of the chief of the chair: "Comrade E. N. Kiselev has proven to be an intelligent, conscientious and disciplined instructor.... In examinations the officer candidates have shown excellent and good results.... He is working on a dissertation.... He is respected by his comrades.... He is a man of principle and is morally stable...."

This document is called a certification. It was written also in 1975 and approved by the chief of the school, Maj Gen Art V. Shuvalov.

Dating to that same time is another document on which are also two signatures: the deputy secretary of the party bureau Comrade V. Antonov and the chief of the political department, Lt Col Ye. Gavrilov. This was a party recommendation where in rosy tones they described what a good man Comrade E. N. Kiselev was. Similar documents were also to be found in the personal file of Maj P. Vityaz'.

What is right? If one believes what was written, then Majs Kiselev and Vityaz' are correct. But if one believes what you hear, then....

I still had to talk with several instructors. They all were against the possibility of the return of their former fellow officers to the chair. Thus E. Kiselev and P. Vityaz' were in their present situation not because of any criticism. They had set themselves against the collective, and did not fully meet the high demands which are made upon the instructor at a military school.

The conflict which had lasted up to the present led me to thoughts on a different level.

A certification is a document which describes the political, professional and moral portrait of a person. Hence all pluses and minuses should be depicted with maximum objectivity and clarity. And above all because this document is not of short-term action but rather is designed for the future, for the service prospects of the serviceman.

From this viewpoint, the actions of the designated officials appear, to put it mildly, illogical.

"Understand," explained Lt Col Ye. Gavrilov, "they were leaving for the troops, and I did not want to spoil their reputation."

Engr-Lt Col G. Taurinskis shrugged his shoulders with chagrin:

"Initially I noted 12 shortcomings for Kiselev and it is a pity that no copies have survived! Later I was telephoned and told that the men should not be offended, and I wrote out another certification...."

Unfortunately, similar instances occur when the leader puts down on paper what he does not think at all. And even worse. He intentionally certifies a known weak worker for the most responsible position, merely to get rid of him. I can remember the curious instance when this is what Maj S. Sagitov did. He sent his subordinate for training and washed his hands of him with satisfaction. But several years later he clutched his head when life brought them back together and the man was now in the role of Sagitov's direct superior.

The right of the leader to certify a subordinate is not only a great trust, but also the highest responsibility. And here one must be guided not by departmental considerations but rather by the party and state ones.

From this viewpoint, in returning to the described events, one cannot help but criticize the party organization of the chair, and in particular Engr-Lt Col V. Antonov. With his participation, the positive certification and recommendation were approved, and with the same approval he had accepted the words of sharp criticism against the former colleagues. But what sort of understanding is this, and where are the principles?

We feel that had the party bureau shown adherence to proper principles 3 years ago, the conflict would have died out then.

Recently I learned that Majs E. Kiselev and P. Vityaz' are continuing to go from office to office looking for justice. And referring, naturally, to the fact that in the personal files of each the certifications and recommendations are positive. As the saying says, "what is written by the pen...."

We feel that this instance will be a good lesson for comrades at the school. And obviously, not just for them.

10272
CSO: 1801

TANK BATTALION TRAINING RESULTS ANALYZED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jul 78 p 1

[Article by Lt Col V. Bogdanovskiy of the Red Banner Carpathian Military District: "Exactingness"]

[Text] We met the battalion commander, Capt Yu. Portnov, on the firing range. Watching the tanks leave the starting position, he said:

"Really there is no reason for concern. The gunners, as a rule, hit their targets with the first rounds or the first bursts. The men have shown good results in driving. But...." The captain was silent a moment and added: "Still there is much that does not satisfy us."

Subsequently I was convinced that a feeling of self-criticalness and party dissatisfaction is inherent in the battalion and in other officers. The crews in which firing was carried out by Sr Sgt O. Khorik, Jr Sgt M. Pashchenko, Pvt V. Galayda and others hit all the targets. However the firing leader, in analyzing the actions of each of them, spoke least of the successes. He drew the attention of the tank troops to the slightest mistake, and advised how to avoid it, and how to more quickly attain flawless teamwork.

"During the summer period we have introduced certain corrections into the procedure for holding the exercises," said Capt Portnov. "It is important to see to it that the crew members understand each other intuitively and act confidently in the most difficult situation."

In the winter training period, although rarely, in the battalion there were instances when having fallen into unusual conditions, the men became confused and did not take the best decisions. Having analyzed the detected shortcomings, the tank troops from the very first days of summer training set a course at improving the quality indicators. The officers and the sergeants prepared more industriously for the exercises, and thought out ahead of time how they should be organized so that the men would work with interest. The battalion commander and the company commander, in approving the outlines, were interested without fail in how the subordinates intended to organize the exercises and what training facilities they planned to use.

For example, until recently the KOPR, an instrument making it possible to monitor the actions of the gunner, was used in the tank firing exercises only by Sr Lt I. Brodskiy. And now everyone does. From the example of Sr Lt Brodskiy, the officers have begun to pay more attention to individual work. The commander of a platoon or tank considers it his duty to monitor the actions of each subordinate. The results of the monitoring are entered in specially prepared registers for the training of the specialists. An officer or sergeant, having taken a look at it, clearly sees how the subordinate is carrying out the assumed pledges in the competition, his strong and weak points, and consequently can promptly take specific measures to eliminate shortcomings.

Once the deputy battalion commander for technical affairs Sr Lt A. Blinov came out with the following thought:

"Certain commanders, in grading the actions of the drivers, consider only time and speed. Of course these are important indicators but not exhaustive ones. And we restrict ourselves to them. Is this not one of the reasons that in working for speed certain drivers make serious mistakes leading to the damage of equipment?"

And they listened to the officer. Now in driving combat vehicles, particular attention is given to the quality aspect. For example, if the vehicle strikes the ground with its bottom, this is one point off.... The demands have also been increased on the gunner and the loader. During the winter period it happened that the gunner took the place in a tank where the stabilizer had already been turned on, and the initial aiming data had been set. And this was explained by the necessity of reducing the time between trips. Now the battalion has abandoned such practices. The gunner readies the weapons himself and carries out all the required operations.

Thus a man learns to act under conditions close to real combat. And this is also the aim of the numerous inserts which the exercise leaders use frequently. The crews learn to evaluate the situation quickly, to take decisions, to repel air strikes, to work in individual protective gear, and to eliminate various "malfunctions" which occur in the equipment. In these instances, the teamwork of the crews, the intelligence of the men, their boldness and decisiveness are tested.

Exercises are held with particular benefit under the leadership of Sr Lt V. Kiyko and Lts A. Sosin and V. Voropayev. Among the crews, each time rivalry develops for speed and quality.

The struggle for high quality in the training process in the battalion is being carried out in all directions. Here it is important that the commanders teach the men using the principle of from the simple to the complicated. Before performing the next driving exercise, the drivers went along the entire route, they became familiar with its particular features, and trained in crossing various obstacles. Only after this did they carry out the exercise all together.

On the driving range, changes have occurred in the target set up. Now the gunner does not know when and where one or another target will appear. He should be ready for any surprise. This keeps the men under tension, and forces them to be totally attentive and to have a creative approach to carrying out the set mission.

In critically evaluating what has been achieved, the battalion commander and the party organization endeavor to work creatively, and to put all the existing reserves into improving quality and effectiveness of the training process. A great deal has already been done but there are also shortcomings. Unfortunately, certain officers prepare poorly for the exercises. This applies, in particular, to Lts A. Mikhaylov and V. Suprunov. The procedural training of the officers, warrant officers ["praporshchik"] and sergeants requires more attention. An improvement in this is one of the reliable ways for improving the quality and effectiveness of combat training, and the guarantee for successful fulfillment of the socialist pledges.

10272

CSO: 1801

REST AND RECREATION PROGRAM, FACILITIES DESCRIBED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by Col Gen Med Serv F. Komarov, chief of the Central Military Medical Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense, active member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences: "Our Rest and Recreation: Opportunities and Problems"]

[Text] Concern for the health of the people which is the main social wealth of the nation has always been at the center of attention of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The recently approved Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures to Further Improve Public Health" is a new, vivid example of such concern, and shows the unswerving fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. In the decree an important role is given to the further development of sanatorium and resort therapy and rest and recreation for the workers.

In this area extensive work is also being carried out in the Army and Navy. The military labor and recreation and rest of the men are interrelated and complement one another. In a majority of the units, facilities and military schools, the requirements of the manuals and regulations are strictly observed on the rational utilization of work time, conditions have been created for resting in breaks between exercises, and physical culture and sports have been widely developed. Recreational zones with beaches and boating facilities, sports compounds and stadiums have been set up for recreation during off hours, on days off and holidays, and there are clubs and cafes. Sanitoriums, vacation houses and tourist bases are available for treatment and organizational rest during leaves.

In recent years at the military sanitoriums, scores of new sleeping and treatment buildings, clubs, dining rooms, sports complexes and therapeutic swimming pools have been built. Such sanitoriums as Drasunskiy, Okeanskiy, Priozerskiy, Pyatigorskiy, Sudakskiy, Sukhumi, Khmel'nik, Kiryuza, Chemitokvadzhe and Yaltinskiy have changed beyond recognition as have the vacation houses of Adler, Divnomorskoye, Betta, Yel'tsovka and Sukhumskiy.

The workers of the military health resorts have learned to make effective use of a broad range of general medical measures for the prophylactic rest of flight crews and the officers of surface vessels and submarines after a long voyage. Within the shortest time it is possible to eliminate the phenomenon of overfatigue, high nervous and emotional stress and other pre-illness states. This has also been aided by the use of resort-climatic factors combined with active rest, mass sports measures and local tourism. The extensive geography of the military recreational facilities makes it possible to bring the sanatorium-resort therapy and organized recreation closer to the places of service, to reduce expenditures of time and money on traveling, and organize acclimation which is related to this.

Substantial qualitative changes have occurred in recent years in the sanatorium and resort support for officer personnel and warrant officers ["praporshchik," "michman"]. Many resorts have become highly specialized institutions, and this has led to the active development of new methods of examination and treatment, and has improved their effectiveness. The specialization of the sanatoriums is continuing. Here there are plans to increase the number of beds for treating patients with illnesses of the cardiovascular system, as well as the digestive and metabolic organs.

In sending officers for sanatorium and resort treatment or organized recreation, consideration is given to their health, age and the stresses to which the organism has been subjected. Participating in the work of the sanatorium selection commissions are not only the medical workers but also representatives of the command and political bodies. In particular this work has been well organized in the Odessa, Urals and Belorussian military districts and the Moscow Air Defense District.

However, there still are many unresolved problems in organizing sanatorium-resort treatment and active rest for the officers. In certain services of the Armed Forces and in a number of the military districts, the available sanatoriums and vacation houses are poorly developed and used. Certain commanders and chiefs of the military medical service, in planning rehabilitation therapy and rest, are oriented chiefly to sanatoriums in the south of the nation. The physicians of a number of units, polyclinics and hospitals do not sufficiently propagandize active rest during free time or near and distant tourism. The local sanatoriums and vacation houses are little popularized, although it is well known that therapy and recreation are most effective under customary conditions.

Observations indicate that for an officer who loves nature, recreation and rest in the sanatoriums and vacation houses of the Karelian Isthmus, the middle belt of the European USSR, the Urals, Siberia, Transbaykal area, the Far East and Central Asia bring great satisfaction. The natural and climatic conditions of the Le'el', Chebarkul', Alma-Ata and many other military sanatoriums make them very attractive for those fond of nature. Merely an ignorance of the possibilities of nearby resorts leads to a situation where some officers try to take their rest only on the coast of the Black Sea.

There are also shortcomings in utilizing the available beds in sanatoriums during the winter, when certain sanatoriums and vacation houses operate at less than full capacity. This happens because many officers completely without justification prefer to take their leave in the summer months. At the same time science has shown that treatment and rest during the autumn-winter season are more indicated for those who do not engage systematically in physical culture and who are not conditioned to unfavorable climatic factors, for persons of middle and advanced age, as well as those suffering from chronic cardiovascular diseases.

Nor does everything run smoothly in the planning and granting of leaves to officer personnel and warrant officers. In certain units and facilities, without official necessity and without considering the possibilities of providing the officers with leave passes, the leaves are planned only for the summer months and the dates of the leaves often shifted.

It must be noted as well that certain officers make ineffective use of their leave, remaining at the sanatorium and vacation house or leaving them ahead of time, thus disrupting the treatment and recreational conditions. There continue to be instances when young, healthy officers and warrant officers are sent to sanatoriums, including specialized ones, although they could have spent their leave with greater benefit in vacation houses or tourist bases.

There are also unresolved questions in the development of the physical plant of the sanatorium and resort facilities. The physical plant of certain district sanatoriums and vacation houses lags behind modern requirements, and this tells on the organization of the general medical and health work, and does not make it possible to provide adequate conditions for accommodating the patients and vacationers. In a number of places the prospects for the development of the health resorts have not been established. Insufficient attention is given to the reconstruction of the old buildings and facilities and to the building of beaches, solariums and sports complexes.

At the same time, in a number of the military districts, the allocations provided for the development of the physical plant of the sanatoriums and vacation houses are not fully utilized. The projects for recreational facilities included in the plan at times are viewed as secondary, and are not sufficiently supplied with labor and material resources.

The solution to the problems of organizing the rest and recreation of officer personnel depends largely on using the reserves, and upon the initiative and creative approach to solving these questions on the spot. The commanders and the chiefs of the military medical service must pay more attention to the rest and recreation of officer personnel.

The Central Military Medical Directorate on its behalf is taking the necessary measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings in organizing the rest and treatment for officers. In particular, the ubiquitous introduction of

scientific principles of military resortology, the generalization and dissemination of advanced experience, and the broad explanation of the rules of active recreation will contribute to a further improvement in the efficiency and quality of operations of the sanatorium and resort facilities. There are plans to publish a popular reference on the military resorts, and this will help the officers in selecting the place of rest.

We are giving particular attention to improving the system of prophylactic treatment and the rest and recreation of flight personnel, submariners and other specialists the work of whom entails the operating of complex military equipment. The system of rehabilitation sanatorium and resort treatment after severe illnesses is being improved.

There are plans to develop family rest and recreation. But for now, unfortunately, the military medical service possesses a very limited number of places in the children's boarding houses.

Due to the constant concern of the party and the government for the health of the Soviet military in the Army and Navy broad opportunities have been created for treatment and rest and recreation. The rational, scientific use of these opportunities should provide maximum aid in protecting the strength and health of the military, one of the most important elements in the combat capability and readiness of the troops.

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BOOK ON AUTOMATION OF TROOP COMMAND, CONTROL REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jul 78 p 2

[Book review by Vice Adm K. Stalbo, winner of the USSR State Prize, doctor of naval sciences, professor and honored scientist of the RSFSR, of the book "Avtomatizatsiya Upravleniya Voyskami. Metodologicheskiye Problemy" (The Automation of Troop Command and Control. Methodological Problems), by a collective of authors edited by V. M. Bondarenko and A. F. Volkov, Voenizdat, 1977, 302 pp with illustration, price 1 ruble 20 kopecks]

[Text] In the present-day practices of troop command and control, automation acts as one of the most effective measures for improving the effectiveness of the forces and means on the battlefield. Having set a high pace of development from the very outset, the process of elaborating and introducing various means of automation into military affairs has entered a qualitatively new phase. In combining speed, precision and the absence of mistakes of automata with the flexibility and diversity of human intellect, full automation significantly broadens the potential opportunities of dialectical thinking, and releases the intellectual forces of the officers of the command level for a creative approach to solving the problems confronting them.

In this regard, a necessity is felt for research on not only scientific and technical problems of automation, but also on its philosophical and methodological aspects. This is the aim of the book published by Voenizdat and written by a group of authors who are philosophers and military specialists.

The authors of the book view the transition to full automation as a natural process caused not only by the inner logic of the development of systems of the "man--machine" type, but also by the course of the historic development of troop control and command systems, where the requirements for efficiency and effectiveness are continuously rising. The contradiction is growing between the constantly increasing amount of information received by the control bodies and the sharp decline in time for processing it. It has been estimated that a division staff under the conditions of present-day combat will receive information which exceeds by 2-3-fold the amount which was received by the staff of an analogous formation during the years of World War II. Full automation makes it possible not only to process the large

masses of information, but also to reduce the time allocated for various managerial operations. For example, the use of an automated system for controlling tactical aviation, in the estimates of foreign specialists, in a number of instances makes it possible to reduce the time for planning combat from 10 hours down to 10 minutes.

In the book troop command and control are viewed as a specific object of automation. The authors see the specific features in the fact that military automated systems are designed for work under conditions of armed combat in which a special role is given to the subjective factor and to the moral, political and military qualities of the commander, the staff and all the personnel.

The book brings out well the close relationship between automation, optimization and the logical mathematical formalization of control processes.

Using concrete material, the book analyzes the structure, functions and organizational principles of automated systems and the prospects of their further improvement. For example, the use of the achievements of physics will make it possible in the future in one cubic centimeter of a crystal to contain the information found in a library with 5 million volumes of 200 pages each.

In defining the role and place of man in the automated control systems, the authors proceed from the fact that the aim of automation is not to replace man by an automaton, but rather to provide a maximum rise in the efficiency of control activity and the combat capabilities of the troops. Full automation places man in the control sphere under new, more favorable conditions, and raises his decisive role.

Finally, the book examines the influence which the automation of troop command and control is having and will have on the further development of military affairs. It is a question of changes in the nature of combat, the organization of the troops and the style and methods of staff work.

I would like to make a few comments on the form of exposition. For example, uniformity has not been maintained in the terminology, and certain sections are excessively "theoretized." The authors should have given some thought to illustrating individual, most complicated theoretical notions with interesting and instructive examples.

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COMPLAINTS, CRITICISMS, AND SHORTCOMINGS

Complaint About Unfair Performance Record

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Col V. Nagornyy: "How They Eliminated the 'Shortage'"]

[Text] Dear editors!

After I was released into the reserve, I decided to become a policeman. A performance report was requested from the unit where I had served. When they sent it in and it was read to me, I could not believe my ears. It turns out that I was a disciplinary problem and physically weak and had a poor attitude toward my comrades. . . .

There was some doubt about whether this performance report was talking about me. The fact of the matter is that while I was in the army I had often been praised, I had been designated as an otlichnik in combat and political training and was put forth as an example for the others to follow. It turns out then that while I was in the service I was considered to be a good man but became a poor soldier at the conclusion of my service.

Jr Sgt (Res) N. Umayev

In the unit where Jr Sgt (Res) Umayev served his tour of duty, they confirmed that the negative performance report written on him was fully justified. On record were documents which convincingly showed that Umayev

did not value military friendship and comradeship. It appeared that Umayev's laments were groundless.

However, here in the headquarters there are documents of a different nature. Thus, on the basis of an order issued in the unit [chast'] in September of last year, Junior Sergeant Umayev was awarded a certificate. About one and one half months after that, just prior to his being released into the reserve, he was designated as a training otlichnik. What is the story here?

In the first instance, according to the company commander Capt N. Gimashov, Umayev was so designated because he was a good specialist and a senior tank driver-mechanic.

As pertains to Umayev's designation as an otlichnik, things became a little bit queer. When the results of the training year were summed up in the company during the fall, there turned out to be a "shortage" of otlichniks. At that time, as one of the officers from the political department explained to me, sham information concerning an imaginary increase in the number of otlichniks in combat and political training was dispatched to the headquarters with Capt Gimashov's full knowledge. Umayev was also included on this list.

Now they are saying in the unit that Umayev deserves just that performance report that was sent to the Grozny Line Department of the militia. The decision is a correct one judging from everything. One can only regret that here they have not learned to objectively evaluate people when summing up the results of training and of the socialist competition.

Discarding of Mailbags Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jul 78 p 4

[Article by Col of Justice (Res) I. Gordiyenko: "Not Only Mismanagement"]

[Text] Walking along a Moscow street, Lyubov' Ivanovna Chernykh noted several new flax bags in a trash can. The woman picked up the bags, carefully wiped them off, and. . . And sent them via parcel post to the editorial board. "As proof that some comrades are not worrying about the national good".

I was sent by the editorial board to that trash can on that street. And I also noted completely usable bags. A passer-by, satisfying my curiosity, reported that the bags are thrown out here regularly and he even pointed out the building from which the soldiers bring them. Meanwhile, the notations on the bags indicate that they belong to the subunit [podrazdeleniye] of the military post office located, by the way, in that building.

"Well, our bags," Maj V. Tarantsev admitted after some vacillation. "But, we show no shortage. We send back the same number of bags that we get in the mail. If some are being thrown away we replace them with others which we also have. Do you mean to say that somebody wrote to the newspaper over such an insignificant thing!"

I submit that this is not an insignificant matter. Each mailbag costs approximately two rubles. And, according to my data, dozens have been thrown away. You would think that such an attitude toward the national good would not facilitate indoctrinating soldiers in a spirit of thriftiness.

In addition, there is another aspect to this mismanagement. Clearly evident on the bags found in the trash can are notations which permit one to learn the nature of the work of a military institution. Does this not indicate an attitude towards security that is less than keen? Bits and pieces of official documents were also discovered in the trash can. They were not classified but they do give an idea about the specifics of the jobs held by their authors.

So the question about discarded mailbags represents not only a claim of mismanagement. Such mismanagement is akin to day-dreaming.

Complaint About Veterans' Maltreatment

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lt Col F. Semyanovskiy: "The Seamy Side of 'Attention'"]

[Text] Dear editors!

Three days prior to Victory Day, we front-line veterans working in the Pervomayskiy medical unit learned that, on 8 May, we were to be at the main wing of the hospital at 9 am where transportation would be arranged to take us to the Yasnaya Polyana Rest Home. We began to gather at the main wing of the hospital at the appointed time. However, no one met us and no one explained to us what we should then do.

At that time Svetlana Sergeyevna Glebova, chief doctor, was at the hospital. She knew that the veterans had been promised trips to the rest home prior to Victory Day. When we approached her and asked if we would be taken to the rest home and how, her only answer was that she did not know. We walked around a bit and finally dispersed and went home. . . .

A. Zotova, participant in
the Great Patriotic War,
Pervomayskiy, Shchekinskiy
Rayon, Tul'skaya Oblast

From the Correspondent:

Upon receipt of the letter I went out to the settlement. I talked with Aleksandra Ivanovna Zotova, with war veteran Nikolay Vasil'yevich Zhbanov, with chief doctor Svetlana Sergeyevna Glebova, with the chairman of the local committee Ivan Fillipovich Zhul'yev, and with other comrades. It was not a pretty picture since everything was just as depicted in the letter. In essence, the leaders of the medical unit had to do a pretty elementary thing: see to it that the veterans got to the rest home and instead they ruined the mood of the people and their rest.

The primary one at fault is the chairman of the local committee I, Zhul'yev, who should have concerned himself enough to ensure that transportation was sent to the hospital and that either he or one of his subordinates accompanied the veterans. The conduct of S. Glebova, the chief doctor at the medical unit, also raises doubts. On that morning there were vehicles at her disposal which could have been sent to take the comrades to the rest home. Nonetheless, the chief doctor ignored their requests. The veterans also brought up other facts concerning the lack of attention and coarseness on the part of Glebova in her attitude toward subordinates.

A principled evaluation must be made of all of these facts. To date this has been limited to a meeting of the party buro at which communist Zhul'yev was heard. One would hope that other necessary measures will be taken.

Lack of Facilities

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lt Col V. Parfenov: "'Cosmetic Repairs' Again"]

[Text] Dear editors!

Living conditions in which my subordinates find themselves do not correspond in any manner to the requirements in the Internal Service Regulations. Judge for yourself: the company does not have a Lenin Room nor domestic services facilities, there is no place to clean your weapon or dry your equipment. I am not talking about a kiosk without a salesclerk where the soldiers would be able to acquire the goods of primary necessity. The mobile shop visits us once per month.

During the time I have served here, various commissions have visited and they have

examined, studied, commiserated with us, but
the situation has not improved.

Capt V. Fedoseyev

From the Correspondent:

The facts laid out in Capt V. Fedoseyev's letter are in complete accord with reality. Everyone admits this: the command element, the leadership in the Aviation Staff of the Kiev Military District, and the district KEU [Billeting Directorate]. However, no one is taking any radical measures to improve the living conditions of the troops. The commander and his deputy officer A. Nosenko stated that they are unable to correct the situation themselves. Moreover, what is required is not repair but complete renovation of the building in order for the situation in the barracks to meet the regulations.

The district VVS [Air Force] staff also is concerned about the problem but, according to Col I. Kopylov, they are unable to solve it since the district KEU has not provided the funds for these purposes.

At the district KEU, Engr-Lt Col E. Chudesov told me that the barracks can only be renovated using capital construction funds. For that to happen, the district Aviation Staff must turn to the corresponding VVS authorities. . . And that is how it goes: everyone knows, everyone is concerned, but nobody is able to correct the problem.

Repairs have begun during all this in the barracks. Included in the work at the disposal of the deputy district commander for construction and billeting of troops are voyenproekt [Military Planning Institute], the construction directorate, and the district KEU. I repeat, repairs have begun but not renovation and this means that the problem of improving the living conditions of the personnel obviously will not be solved.

Conditions at Construction Plant

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by A. Zarkh, chief of the Sverdlovsk Department, Ural Territorial Inspection, USSR State Gas Inspection: "This is How Losses Occur"]

[Text] When I arrived at the reinforced concrete products plant where Engr-Lt Col Yu. Kas'yanov is the chief in order to check the heating plant, I heard a complaint: the enterprise does not have enough gas for heating. This announcement at first glance seems strange since the plant receives that amount of fuel called for by the norm. But it later turned out that it is very very difficult to get along in actuality with the norm here. The results of the check showed this to be true.

And, these are the results. An enormous number of cracks were discovered in the heating elements in the boiler. The instrument there at the plant which should be used to monitor the make-up of the flammable products is not being used. The system for automatic regulation of the flammable mixture installed on the boiler is not working. The specifications are not used during set-up and adjustment tests of the boilers. As a result over the last year and one half the boiler has used more than 1,2 million cubic meters of gas.

Something also should be said here about the losses of heat in the enterprise's technological circuit. It is primarily lost from the steam, the hot clouds of which continually shroud the production's steaming chambers. For instance, when the chambers were operating I was unable to approach them. The check began only after the process of steaming the products ended. More than 50 places were discovered where steam escapes from these aggregates. Based on the most modest calculations, this leads to a loss of approximately 200 tons of conditional fuel per year.

There are several reasons for the irrational expenditure of fuel and heat. One is unsatisfactory training of the personnel who maintain the heating plant. Moreover, there is a complete lack at the enterprise of a service for monitoring the operation of the instruments. Its function is carried out. . . by one fitter. In addition to this there is a lack of the requisite instruments and other equipment.

That which was discovered during the check was not a surprise for the production supervisors. They have repeatedly attempted to improve the situation involving the use of fuel. But, their attempts for some reason find no support at the next higher headquarters. For example, from year to year the requests made by the enterprise for the equipment which is lacking go unfilled. Nor does the plant receive support in solution of a number of other problems. So, hundreds of cubic meters of fuel hurried off on the wind. One would think that the higher headquarters would put an end to this mismanagement.

Construction Personnel Work Schedule

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent A. Tertychnyy: "A Faulty Method Once Again"]

[Text] Dear editors!

"We recently read an article in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA entitled 'Porochnyy metod' [Faulty Method] which talked about the fact that several construction organizations are fulfilling and overfulfilling plan tasks through working on days off. That is approximately the situation that we face."

These are lines from a letter which was sent to the editorial board by military builders in the subunit commanded by Maj F. Robot'ko. The fact that the builders from time to time are called upon to work overtime was confirmed in the first conversations with the troops. Nor did their commander deny this.

"Actually," said Maj F. Robot'ko, "military builders sometimes work in excess of the norm. But, we ask them to do this for good reason. We must as rapidly as possible place a number of installations into operation."

These are noble goals as we see. But one cannot agree with the methods of achieving them. The military builders are not complaining about the fact that on normal days they are called upon to work not eight hours but more. The complaints are caused by the fact that they often are called upon "to take up" their days off for accomplishment of production tasks. Production makes no special gains from this type of organization. Due to poor supply of materials to the installations on such days, the military builders' labor productivity is sharply reduced.

It should be noted here that "overtime" has been permitted in the subunit for many years. The officer took over command just three months ago. During this time many good things have been done at his initiative. However, the officer was not able to organize the labor of the builders in a new manner. Nor was this within his ability by himself.

The military builders are unlikely to be able to cope with their tasks without assistance from senior commanders, without the necessary efforts on the part of Engr-Lt Col I Zakharov, chief of the UNR [Office of the Work Supervisor], and the other officers in the directorate whose instructions, by the way, Maj F. Robot'ko carries out. And therefore, the identical method for achieving the percents of the plan which have already been criticized by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA still blossoms at the construction site.

Unauthorized Personnel Use

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lt Col V. Parfenov: "They Are Only Listed As Mechanics"]

[Text]"Dear editors!

In our regiment aviation specialists are often called upon to do various construction and housekeeping work. In particular, mechanics WO [praporshchik] Nosenko, Yurchenko, Velichko, as well as others do not work on the equipment and are doing things that are not their business. . . " These are lines from a letter written by the mechanics from Aviation Unit "X."

Here I am at the regiment. Only 30 percent of all the mechanics in the aircraft and engine maintenance group are present on this day at the airfield prior to night flying. The remainder are off who knows where. "Only those mechanics?" Maj G. Gorshkov, squadron commander, said to me, "An additional dozen specialists from our subunit are not working on the equipment. . . ."

In the regiment the co-workers jokingly call WO Nosenko a mechanic-cabinet-maker, WO Velichko a mechanic-builder. These comrades rarely work with the aircraft. A major portion of their duty time is spent at repair and construction sites. "A requirement came up, for example," Maj N. Yeremenko related, "to put the housing and the airfield buildings in order. Some of the people were sent there, taken away from their direct responsibilities. Now they are occupied with other work,"

Of course, circumstances sometimes can arise in such a way that personnel in flying subunits have to participate in certain urgent work. But, a situation when many specialists are continually taken away from their direct responsibilities can not be justified in any way.

The airfield technical support service should be primarily occupied in repair work. Since these services are subordinate to officer B. Sheynkman, I asked him to explain who is required to repair housing and service buildings in the regiment. He gave his opinion categorically: "Those who use it must repair it." Strictly speaking that is an incorrect answer. There is in existence a document which clearly states that aviators in the regiment must in a timely manner correct minor damage and defects in buildings, do repainting, and continually keep buildings clean and in model order. But, what happens in fact?

Recently, for example, the alert hut was renovated for the personnel in the squadron where Capt Yu. Kolin'ko is chief of staff. Specialists from this subunit did the work. And, comrade Kolin'ko himself was called upon to spend a great deal of time and effort with organizing the work and finding the building materials. But, the building was erected and the records maintained by the airfield operations service make no mention of who did the work. This creates the impression that the airfield operations service did so. In fact all they did was provide the money for the building materials. Here is another fact.

Let's say that the regimental staff needs some sort of materials such as Whatman paper, office supplies, and the like. What could be simpler--make out a requisition to the appropriate service and pick up what you need at the warehouse. "We have another method," the regimental chief of staff related. "We make a requisition, then using the money assigned to us we buy the required materials. We then give them to the very same service where we sent the requisition; they credit the materials, send them to the warehouse, and only then do we receive them."

Well then, what is comrade Sheynkman's opinion on this confusion?

"Actually, we must provide the staff with everything required," he agrees. And then he adds: "But this, you know, is the ideal. And, life is life and you cannot keep it within specific bounds,"

Military collectives live and work according to a strict established order. Every person has his own responsibilities. You carry them out carefully with initiative and with a desire not to put off your work onto somebody else. Then there will be no mutual pretensions and pre-meditated problems. At first glance it is a very simple question: Who and with what cuts the grass on the airfield? There is an airfield operating company and it is charged with keeping the airfield in model condition. The company also has lawn mowers. It would seem that everything is clear, as clear as daylight. But, for some reason, there stand the lawn mowers not working. And, what are required are aviation mechanics formed up in a line using the ancient method of cutting the grass.

I also had the opportunity to witness another fact concerning the use of personnel in the flying subunits. Flying went on throughout the night. In the morning the pilots, technicians, and mechanics gathered to go home. It is quite far back to the quarters. One would think that a bus would arrive and take the tired personnel home. But, up drove a cargo truck. It turns out that confusion involving delivering personnel is not all that rare.

This is nothing more than inefficiency on the part of comrade Sheynkman. And, it cannot be justified by any kind of "objective reasons,"

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NAVAL TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

On a Nuclear Submarine

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by Capt 1st Rank A. Kazakov, nuclear missile submarine captain, Red Banner Pacific Fleet: "The Distant Meridian"]

[Text] The editorial board has recently received letters from readers requesting that we discuss the training and service of sailors. We are fulfilling these requests.

A. Alekseyev (Kemerovskaya Oblast), the Arkhipov brothers (Dnepropetrovsk), and V. Starokozheva (Baku) request in their letters to the editorial board that we discuss the sea cruises of submariners.

From afar distant meridians attract the sailors due to the strangeness and the unknown. And today, departing on long cruises, sailors await with interest the exotic things to be found on unseen seas. Only we, nuclear submariners whose ships during the entire cruise usually do not surface, sense the unusual nature of the long cruise due to the time that we remain underwater. This is one of the serious psychological difficulties which submariners must overcome during a cruise.

The following once happened during one of our cruises. Seaman V. Olesnevich, putting out to sea for a long cruise for the first time, began to lose his usual operating efficiency. The first signs of this were sluggishness, unique indifference, and lack of initiative. And, they were immediately noted by the experienced eyes of Warrant Officer [michman] V. Mishin. He knew well how best to assist a seaman in such instances. His interest in the ship, in the task being accomplished, and his growth had to be improved.

The first thing that Warrant Officer V. Mishin did was to arrange for the seaman to take a small excursion throughout the ship. Olesnevich was surprised at first--what is there new to see here: he had studied the arrangement of the ship and had visited in all compartments many times. . . However, it is one thing to glance at instruments but another thing to learn them in depth.

Yes, at first glance the ship's compartments seemed to be a closed world. In fact, the world of our nuclear submarine is unusually broad and multifaceted. And, the main thing here, of course, is the spiritual and moral atmosphere in the collective, the desire on the part of each individual to strengthen the ship's combat readiness.

The warrant officer succeeded in opening the novice's eyes to this. And, where did his psychological confusion disappear to? He became just like all the others--energetic, active, a person who meets each new day at sea with interest.

We expect a great deal from each new long cruise. Moreover, if we look back then, as the initiator of socialist competition in the VMF [Navy], the crew of the missile submarine right there at sea won its best victories and achieved its most significant successes. Understanding the high responsibility placed upon us as defenders of the motherland, sailors on a cruise do everything required so as to not only accomplish the assigned task with a high evaluation, but also to prepare themselves for more serious tests. At sea, at the distant meridians, our best specialists will become masters of a military qualification, the number of otlichniks will multiply, and it will be during these difficult cruise days that requests to join the ranks of Lenin's party will be received from the best individuals in our collective.

The far meridian long ago became familiar to us although every time it provides something unusual, new, interesting. And primarily as a serious school, a strict examiner, as an opportunity at the greatest cost to test oneself in steadfastness, courage, and professional mastery, an opportunity to make our contribution towards multiplying the traditions of Soviet sailors who are always and everywhere capable of protecting the security of our motherland.

On the ASW Cruiser "Moscow"

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by Captain 2d Rank S. Shaykin, ship's XO, Red Banner Black Sea Fleet: "The Compass Points of the Mediterranean"]

[Text] My son Pavel and his friends have been assigned to the cruiser "Moscow," the ship that Moscovites are sponsoring. It would be interesting to find out how things are going with them.

N. Rumyantseva, Moscow

We found out just prior to entering our home base that the work of the crew of our ship during the long Mediterranean cruise received a high evaluation from the command element. Smiles danced on the faces of the sailors, as if there had not been several months of intense combat training along with the tests of storms and intense heat.

"Moscow" is an ASW cruiser. At our disposal is excellent equipment, helicopters, and powerful weapons. But the strength of the cruiser does not lie in just the equipment. Success in battle is forged by people who are very capable of employing the capabilities of the weapons and equipment entrusted to them, people who are infinitely dedicated to the affairs of Lenin's party.

On a recent cruise the crew exhibited good training, high combat spirit, and political maturity. We completely accomplished the pledges made for the crews. We were called upon many times to train in searching for "enemy" submarines.

One of the last searches during this cruise was especially intense. The helicopter crews put out the sonar buoys in the assigned region. Senior Lieutenant A. Buga, commander of the ASW weapons group in the aviation department, prepared them for operation.

Soon one of the buoys locked on to a submarine. The helicopter crews rapidly established contact with it. Based on its reports, the cruiser at maximum speed steamed to the assigned area. Soon the best shipboard sonar man, specialist first class Warrant Officer V. Kozlov, reported the contact with the "enemy." We maintained the contact for a long time and the "enemy" was unable to escape. As the attacks were carried on, the specialists from the excellent division commanded by Captain Third Rank V. Shpak operated especially diligently. Admiral N. Khovrin, fleet commander who was aboard the cruiser, gave his approval to the large group of sailors.

Approximately 50 Moscovites served today in "Moscow." Seven of the youngest were recently sent to the ship by the Sokol'niki regional military commissariat in Moscow. We ceremoniously greeted the novices. The crew arranged a large gathering then familiarized the new men with the ship, its traditions, and with its institutions where the novices would be serving.

From the first days that they came aboard, Moscovites Seamen P. Rummyantsev and Ye. Arzhanov have been competing with each other. Both are serving in the electrical and mechanical division. Division commander Engineer-Senior Lieutenant A. Simakov, warrant officer A. Akimov, section commander PO2 P. Savchuk, and Seaman L. Kholopov assisted them in assimilating their profession. They boldly shared knowhow and familiarized the novices with the fine points of maintaining the mechanisms. They were always at the side of the young sailors during difficult moments.

Seamen Rumyantsev and Arzhanov, like all young troops, confidently took their place in the combat formation. They were permitted to stand an independent watch twice as fast as called for in official documents.

Naval Aviation Training

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by Lt Col V. Ratnenko, Red Banner Northern Fleet: "From the Deck into the Heavens"]

[Text] I would like to read something in the newspaper about shipboard pilots.

M. Asanov, Alma-Ata

The engines roar louder and louder and are more and more penetrating. The aircraft shudders, tearing itself away from the deck, it hangs above the deck, and then rises higher and higher. . . It is amazing, each time it is an inimitable sight! By the way, at such a time I am with the pilot in my thoughts. Along with him I grasp the readings on the numerous instruments, I force the aircraft to respond implicitly to the slightest movement made by the pilot.

It is not an easy task to force it to respond implicitly. . . As an appendix to our profession one could say that success is only achieved by masters who are psychologically prepared to fly in an aircraft which takes off from the deck of a ship.

I involuntarily remember those days when I had just arrived to learn the new aircraft, its specifications, aerodynamic qualities, and the special features of its control. All of this was done on the ground. During the night, while asleep, I involuntarily had the thought that in my dreams I was again flying, I was again in the air. It is that kind of aircraft. One cannot avoid caring for it, one cannot avoid loving it. I do not err when I say that all of the pilots in our subunit [podrazdeleniye] have the very same feeling towards the aircraft. Therefore, they learn to the hilt. It can be no other way for one must be a master of his affairs, one must remember that neither the heavens nor the sea forgive mistakes and when you serve both of them at the same time, the demands made upon you are doubled. The ocean makes its cruel demands on us not only when we are on deck. There are no reference points at sea as there are on the land and you can only trust the instruments. And, there are no alternate airfields. The one hope is the ship's deck, the single firmament on the boundless expanse of sea. You take off from it and, having completed the mission, you head back to it. There can be no errors on the landing approach. In a word, we made no mistakes.

Prior to a pilot taking the aircraft off from the deck, he goes through this operation mentally during lessons hundreds of times. This is no exaggeration. Flying our aircraft requires precise, filigree technique.

It is no wonder that lessons occupy a special place in the ground training system. They are a guarantee that the pilot, time after time mentally making the flight, confidently senses himself in the skies.

I tirelessly admire those who fly like Major N. Yedush, Major V. Kalinichenko, and our other experienced pilots. The high flying mastery of Major V. Kalinichenko, his industriousness and courage, are rated accordingly. He has been awarded the order "For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces," Third Class. Many other of our comrades, real aerial aces but enthralled by the sea as befits a naval man, also possess combat awards.

Naval Infantry Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by Guards Captain V. Tugov, commander of an excellent company, secretary of the battalion party organization, Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet: "The Guardsmen are Attacking"]

[Text] I dream of becoming a naval infantryman.
Tell me about their training.

V. Danilov, schoolboy.

The command "Forward" and the vehicle moved along the ramp, rocked, and left the landing craft for the water. There was the sensation that the armored personnel carrier would somehow sink even though I have had occasion dozens of times to participate in the landings of a training landing force. I am involuntarily alarmed just like Guards Seaman M. Bektimirov in the next vehicle. He like many of his cohorts during the recent training "went to sea" for the first time as a driver.

To the right, laying down intensive fire, the lead vehicles reached the shore and deployed from the march into a line. And already the rushing naval infantrymen irresistably went forward. They engulfed the "enemy" like a squall.

The mission assigned to the forces in the first wave was difficult. It required high training, agility, daring, and endurance multiplied against the will and force of spirit.

The figure of Guards Seaman S. Martinaytis with the grenade launcher on his shoulder stands out amidst the chain of strapping lads. He skillfully prepares his powerful weapon. Guards Seaman A. Filatov rapidly assists him in loading the grenade launcher, at the same time not forgetting about his comrade's security, his automatic weapon instantaneously sends a round against any "enemy" attempt to take the grenade launcher operator out of action.

Our naval infantry battalion commanded by Guards Captain N. Kat'ko received an excellent evaluation in mission accomplishment.

Yes, this seems natural to us. But the path to mastery is certainly not simple. For amphibious troops are not born. This same S. Martinaytis, who won the "To The Best Grenade Launcher Operator" traveling pennant during prize contests, was never agile and rapidly tired, And he was not the exception among the young men. Each requires serious tempering.

The concerns of our commanders, political workers, and all communists are devoted to this. And, prior to the exercise, the officers placed a great deal of attention during party and Komsomol meetings and during conversations with the troops on the glorious traditions of the Soviet naval infantry which we have been called upon with honor to carry on. Guards Senior Lieutenant A. Kocheshkov recounted the brilliant model examples of courage of the amphibious forces taken from L. I. Brezhnev's book "Malaya zemlya" [Small Land]. We always take this book along with us on trips and to exercises.

The USSR Ministry of Defense Pennant for Courage and Military Valor is convincing witness to the achievements of our excellent Guards regiment. It is a mandate to the youths who are filling our ranks from the first day to selflessly serve the motherland and always feel that they are the Guardsmen of the first wave.

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CSO: 1801

REPORTS ON CRITICISMS OF DOSAAF ACTIVITIES

Radio Training to Be Improved

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 4 Jun 78 p 2

[Article: "It Went to the Shelf of the Masters..."]

[Text] Correspondence which noted shortcomings in sports work among young radio amateurs at the Southern Sakhalin plant for the repair of mining equipment was published under this heading in our newspaper on 12 March.

The answer received by the editors from the plant director, N. Burakov, the chairman of the plant committee, A. Vlasenko, and the deputy chairman of the DOSAAF committee, A. Bocharov, states that the criticism was adjudged correct. The amateur radio section was small, it worked without a plan, and there was no lesson schedule. Therefore, difficulties arose in visiting the collective station on days off.

It was recommended to the DOSAAF committee that it devote more attention to the plant amateur radio section. A plan and work schedule for the section have been prepared and the youth is being attracted to it. An instruction has been issued to allow members of the section on the plant territory during the radio station's hours of operation.

In the future, assistance will be rendered in the acquisition of spare parts and equipment.

Club Head Replaced

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 4 Jun 78 p 2

[Article: "A Lack of Principle"]

[Text] The topical satire "Nonstandard Figure" which was published in the newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT on 29 March 1978 was discussed at a meeting of the DOSAAF kraykom presidium. This was reported to the editors by the chairman of the society's kray committee, I. Romanenko. The criticism contained in the satire was adjudged correct.

In the reply, it was noted that for a long time the abuses of the former chief of the Maykop shooting club, S. Fisun, were not stopped although the DOSAAF Adygeysk obkom and the Krasnodar kraykom of the defense society knew of them. The reason was that both committees were not consistent in implementing the decisions which they had adopted and the leaders and personnel of these committees did not demonstrate proper devotion to principle.

The presidium called the attention of the deputy chairmen of the DOSAAF kraykom, M. Chupakhin and A. Shishov, who headed the commissions, to their inopportune adoption of measures through the Adygeysk oblast committee for bringing order in the Maykop shooting club and in regard to its former chief, S. Fisun.

Gomel' Oblast DOSAAF

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 4 Jun 78 p 2

[Article: "Equal Conditions but Different Results"]

[Text] This was the title of the material published in our newspaper on 22 March of this year. A report from the chairman of the Gomel' DOSAAF obkom, V. Burmistrov, stated that this article was discussed at a conference of personnel from the obkom apparatus. Measures have been adopted to improve the selection and training of cadres for the raykoms of the defense society, and the monitoring of the accomplishment of socialist obligations has been intensified. An integrated plan of measures for the military-patriotic indoctrination of the population has been developed. Recently, in accordance with the plan, there was a gathering of experts of training--students of the DOSAAF schools and evening meetings of leading sportsmen in the oblast in military-technical types of sport with juveniles and selectees.

At the present time, 85 percent of the population older than 14 years of age are DOSAAF members. Three rayons accomplished the sale of lottery tickets of the defense society ahead of schedule.

From the results of the month's campaign for mass-defense work in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces, the oblast organization won third place in the republic, Sovetskiy Rayon--first place among the city rayons, and Khoynikskiy rayon--third place among the rural rayons of Belorussia.

Model Airplane Parts in Novosibirsk

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 7 Jun 78 p 3

[Article: Study Groups Are Being Created"]

[Text] On 18 January 1978 SOVETSKIY PATRIOT published a note, "...And the Models Do Not Take Off," which spoke about interruptions in supplying the model makers of Novosibirsk with necessary materials. As reported to us by the deputy chairman of the DOSAAF obkom, M. Kizimov, the note was discussed at a meeting.

Now the supplying of the study groups with model aircraft engines and radio equipment is improving. Fourteen new study groups have been established in the city and oblast.

Volga Rayon DOSAAF Chairman Relieved

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 7 Jun 78 p 3

[Article: "No Pains, No Gains"]

[Text] The chairman of the Kuybyshev DOSAAF obkom, V. Boyko, reported that the presidium of the obkom has discussed the article. "No Pains, No Gains," which was published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT on 5 April 1978.

The critical remarks were adjudged correct. The chairman of the Volzhskiy rayon DOSAAF committee, V. Kartunchikov, has been relieved of his duties.

The obkom presidium has adopted a decree on improving the supervision of work of the DOSAAF raykoms.

Sale of DOSAAF Lottery Tickets

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 7 Jun 78 p 3

[Article: "Problems and Problems"]

[Text] As reported by the chief of the administration of the DOSAAF Central Committee USSR for the conduct of the lottery, N. Zabyrin, the article, "Problems and Problems," which was published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT No 39, 14 May of this year, was discussed in the collective of the administration and adjudged correct.

It was noted that the absolute majority of the DOSAAF lottery tickets must be distributed through the society's primary and training organizations. At the same time, partial sale of lottery tickets in public places is not prohibited.

Instances of the replacement of small libraries of memoir and artistic literature by other books have been eliminated.

Misuse of Sports Facilities

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 7 Jun 78 p 3

[Article: "A Monument...to Extravagance"]

[Text] This was the title of an article published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT on 15 February of this year. It discussed the efficient use of sports structures. The matter does not stand well in Shushenskiy where an entire complex of

structures intended for the development of mass-defense and sports work is not being used for its intended purpose.

The editors received an answer from the chairman of the Krasnoyarsk DOSAAF kraykom, V. Kochetkov. The article was discussed at a session of the kraykom presidium's bureau. The criticism was adjudged valid. A letter has been sent to the Shushenskiy rayon soviet with the request that the classroom occupied by GAI [state automobile inspection] be returned. In the near future, all premises belonging to the defense organization will be used to train specialists for the national economy and to develop military-technical types of sport.

Urdzhary DOSAAF Raykom Criticized

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 21 Jun 78 p 2

[Article: "Leader by Inertia"]

[Text] This was the title of an article published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT on 21 May 1978. As reported to the editors by the chairman of the Semipalatinsk DOSAAF oblast committee, V. Vychezhzhanin, a check was conducted of the work by the Urdzhary DOSAAF rayon committee and the primary defense organization of the kolkhoz imeni 20th Congress of the CPSU. The results of the check were discussed at a meeting of the oblast committee's presidium and the report by the chairman of the Urdzhary DOSAAF rayon committee, V. Bartasevich, was heard.

The presidium of the oblast committee noted that the shortcomings indicated in the article, "Leader by Inertia," are to be found in the work of the primary DOSAAF organization of the kolkhoz imeni 20th Congress of the CPSU. Stepping forth in the rayon as the initiator of socialist competition, this defense organization did not ensure the accomplishment of the obligations which had been assumed. The rayon DOSAAF committee and its chairman, V. Bartasevich, did not do sufficient checking and did not provide sufficient assistance in the accomplishment of the obligations.

The critical remark about the meetings of the society's rayon committee presidium was also valid. V. Bartasevich did not draw the appropriate conclusions from the remarks of the commission from the oblast DOSAAF committee during a check of the committee's work in October 1977 or from the instructions given at a seminar with the chairmen of the DOSAAF rayon (city) committees.

The presidium of the oblast committee pointed out to V. Bartasevich the unsatisfactory preparation and conduct of meetings of the raykom presidium and demanded that he henceforth prepare each meeting thoroughly. A decision was adopted to conduct a plenum of the rayon DOSAAF committee in October at which it would discuss the question, "On the condition and measures to improve the work of the rayon's DOSAAF primary organizations."

It is also planned to conduct a combined check of the work of the Urdzhary DOSAAF rayon organization with the subsequent discussion of its results at a meeting of the presidium of the DOSAAF oblast committee.

The committee of the DOSAAF primary organization of the kolkhoz imeni 20th Congress of the CPSU also considered the article at its meeting. It worked out, coordinated with the party committee, and approved measures to eliminate the indicated shortcomings. It envisaged improvement of lecture propaganda on a military-patriotic subject and setting up the following displays in the meeting hall of the kolkhoz management board: "V. I. Lenin on the defense of the socialist fatherland," "The Soviet Armed Forces guarding the achievements of socialism," and "Their path began in DOSAAF." In the DOSAAF primary organization, it is planned to ensure the accomplishment of the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] norms and the rating norms for military-technical types of sport by all selectees, to improve the training of specialists for the national economy on a voluntary basis, and to conduct at least four competitions on military-technical types of sport before the end of the year.

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CSO: 1801

ACTIVITIES IN THE TBILISI DOSAAF NAVAL SCHOOL DESCRIBED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 2 Jul 78 p 3

[Article by M. Nemirova: "Naval Order"]

[Excerpts] Just less than a year ago the Tbilisi DOSAAF Naval School moved into new quarters. It was granted use of a just-completed three-story building with a large basement area designed to house classrooms for motor servicing. But the equipment which the school had at that time was mostly worn out or obsolete. The material base for training actually had to be built anew.

Skeptics, and there were many of them, said that the school would not be able to prepare itself to admit its first class of cadets by the start of the training year, which was some three months off.

But there were true work enthusiasts who did everything possible to see that classes began on time.

It is true that the school still lacked many things when the training year began. They had to be filled in as classes progressed.

This training organization now has everything necessary for a normal educational process. And it is difficult to find a single classroom, even a single piece of equipment, which the teachers and masters have not worked on.

The employees of the schools themselves built the reinforced concrete mountings for the electrical units in the laboratories and the working engines in the practical classroom. They also installed the exhausts for the engines.

N. Kochakhidze, a tireless efficiency worker and master of production training, built a trainer which helps the cadet practice all aspects of preparing and starting an engine. Incidentally, the working electrical displays on 12 topics of the training program in the electrical equipment office are also his work.

The experience of other DOSAAF training organizations is adapted creatively at the Tbilisi Naval School. For example, the Rustavi Motor Vehicle School mounted certain assemblies and engines on rotating stands. This was convenient. It was not necessary to walk around the model, because any side of it could be turned to face the viewer. The Tbilisi people liked these stands and they decided to use them too. But they did not simply copy the design from the motor vehicle school; they modified it somewhat. Their stands are higher so that the cadets do not have to bend over when studying particular parts of an assembly. And they are as limited in width as possible to give a better view of the parts located underneath. The stands were built by senior master of production training K. Mamamyev using drawings done by I. Tsfasman, head of the school.

The collective's creative thinking also showed up in the arrangement of training points in the electrical equipment classroom. They were able to put in six extra ones.

The Tbilisi Naval School is rightly joining the ranks of the best such organizations.

The equipping of the Tbilisi Naval School could be considered finished. However, the collective of the school is not resting on its laurels. They are trying to make their school more attractive, to refine the technical equipment and educational process so that cadets there receive the maximum possible knowledge and good elementary military conditioning and become permeated with respect for the glorious traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces.

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CSO: 1801

RESULTS OF SUGGESTION PROGRAMS IN DOSAAF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 2 Jul 78 p 3

[Article by I. Andreyev and A. Vasil'yev, senior engineers of a division of the scientific-technical council of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF: "The Concerns of Efficiency Workers"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers devote constant attention to the development of invention work in the country and enlarging its role in stepping up scientific-technical progress.

With respect to the tasks performed by DOSAAF, correct organization of invention and efficiency work helps improve the material base of training at schools and clubs, raise the level of organization of the educational process, improve the quality of products manufactured by DOSAAF production enterprises, save physical and human resources, and improve working conditions.

In recent years the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF has adjusted procedures for calculating and paying rewards for invention and efficiency work, set up a commission on invention and efficiency work, and prepared a collection of guidelines and methodological documents on the organization of invention and efficiency work at DOSAAF organizations. A simple but quite objective technique has been developed on the basis of experience for evaluating the work of the DOSAAF committees of enterprises and organizations subordinate to central authority.

A directive by the chairman of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF makes it mandatory to evaluate invention and efficiency work in socialist competition.

All of these steps promoted more purposeful creative work by inventors and efficiency workers in the Defense Society.

The chief indexes of this work for 1977 more than doubled compared to 1976. Author's certificates were received for eight inventions, and applications were submitted to the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR Council of Ministers for others. Invention and

efficiency work involved 3,790 people who submitted 4,155 suggestions, 3,800 of which were implemented in the training process and production.

Examples illustrate the importance of this work. For example, a suggestion by A. Kurkin, an engineer of the technical maintenance unit of the Voroshilovgrad Air Club, made it possible to identify dangerous defects in parts of an aviation engine. Efficiency workers at the L'vov ASK [Aviation Sport Club] devised an instrument to monitor the aircraft's landing approach. Efficiency workers at the Chernovtsy Motor Vehicle School built an instrument to measure the reactions of the vehicle driver. Efficiency workers of the Dnepropetrovsk Worker Technical School designed a trainer-tester on the layout of a start-stop telegraph unit.

An analysis of the work shows that training and production activity is more successful at those training organizations, student technical clubs, and DOSAAF enterprises where attention is paid to efficiency work.

This is confirmed by the work indexes of the DOSAAF organizations of the Latvian, Estonian, Ukrainian, and Lithuanian republics, Kurskaya and Kalininskaya oblasts, the city of Leningrad, the Moscow Aviation Repair Plant, the Simferopol' and Kropotkin workshops, and the Kaluga Aviation-Technical School of DOSAAF.

The most highly qualified and hard-working specialists are chosen to direct invention and efficiency work in these organizations; concrete topical plans are drawn up; seminars are held for employees of invention and efficiency work bureaus and commissions; exhibits of creative work are organized.

However, numerous DOSAAF committees still have not drawn practical conclusions from the statements of the chairman of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF and are not devoting proper attention to this important area of work. For example, virtually no invention and efficiency work was done in 1977 in the central committees of DOSAAF of the Azerbaidzhan, Georgian, and Tadzhik republics, the Krasoyarskiy Kray DOSAAF Committee, and the Yakutskaya, Amurskaya, Magadanskaya, Murmanskaya, and Orlovskaya oblast committees of DOSAAF.

Among the other shortcomings in this work we should include failure to submit reports on time and failure to follow reporting procedures established by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, poor knowledge of guidelines and methodological documents on the part of officials, and failure to work hard enough involving DOSAAF employees in invention and efficiency activities.

Ignorance of guidelines results in incorrect certification of efficiency suggestions and, as a result, illegal payment of rewards for invention and efficiency proposals. In March 1978 the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF canceled the request of the Central Committee of the Latvian

SSR DOSAAF for payment of a reward to F. Tkachenko, M. Anisimov, L. Zimina, and A. Smirnov, engineering-technical workers of the underwater technical work group at the Riga Consolidated Technical School who submitted a proposal which would secure a savings of more than 60,000 rubles during the performance of work. However, this proposal contained no technical innovations and was not an efficiency measure. Therefore, it was decertified. In this case, the authors had adopted an intelligent approach to implementation of technical documents, corrected obvious mistakes in planning, and secured a monetary savings. But they did not deserve a material reward from capital earmarked for efficiency and invention work; it should come from other sources of financing.

DOSAAF has practically unlimited opportunities to develop mass invention and efficiency work and raising this work to its proper level depends entirely on whether leaders at all DOSAAF levels understand the importance of this work for the Defense Society.

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BENEFITS OF DOSAAF TRAINING FOR GROUND FORCES NOTED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 9 Jul 78 p 3

[Article by Army Gen S. Vasyagin, member of the military council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Ground Forces: "The Heirs of Victory Take Their Place in the Ranks"]

[Excerpts] The young men who come today to serve in our units inherit the traditions of their fathers and grandfathers who traveled the long and difficult road from Stalingrad to Berlin. The sons and grandsons of the veterans of the front take the military oath under banners singed by the powder of many battles.

Young readers of SOVETSKIY PATRIOT are interested, of course, in what our Ground Forces are like today. They have such modern combat arms as missile forces and artillery, armor, motorized rifle forces, air-borne, and air defense forces as well as special troops, the engineers, chemical troops, communications, motor vehicle, roads, and various other services, units, and subunits of the rear.

As a result of the military-technical revolution the Ground Forces today have first-class combat equipment. Our soldiers are armed with the remarkable Kalashnikov automatic weapons. Motor vehicles with more powerful engines and excellent off-road capabilities have appeared among the troops. The tanks have changed too, with their reliable armor, powerful weapons, and great traveling range. The missile forces and artillery are the foundation of the firepower of the Ground Forces. With missiles it is possible to hit enemy targets several hundred kilometers away and strike objects located dozens of kilometers deep within the enemy defense. The artillery (heavy, howitzer, rocket, and antitank) has organically merged with the missile forces. It is outstanding for high maneuverability, high rate of fire, and powerful shells. The air defense forces are equipped with highly mobile anti-aircraft missile launchers. The engineer troops have various crossing-landing and pontoon bridge devices to cross broad water obstacles at a high speed and powerful earthmoving machines. A stable troop control system has been created with the help of the signal troops. Motor vehicle, road, pipeline, and rear services subunits perform important jobs.

I will add that today's fighting man in the Ground Forces is a man of broad and varied outlook. He deals with electronic, automated, and other devices based on the achievements of modern science and technology. Moreover, many types of weapons are now collective. They are not operated by a single person, but rather by a group, a team or a crew. A mistake by one soldier may cause the entire group to fail. Therefore, only mutually coordinated efforts and high-quality, efficient performance of the assigned combat training mission lead to success.

The young men coming into the Ground Forces usually have mastered one or two military specializations. Many of these occupations become their careers later. In fact, even before being drafted into the army many young men receive preliminary training in one of the military-technical specializations in DOSAAF organizations. This allows the new servicemen to master complex equipment and weapons and methods of action in modern battle very quickly.

Last year, at the request of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF, the Political Directorate of the Ground Forces required a number of the political directorates of the districts and groups of forces to publish bulletins about outstanding soldiers in combat and political training who had been prepared by DOSAAF. They all remembered their predraft training gratefully and said that classes at DOSAAF schools and clubs helped them from their first days of army service to work with confidence in their assigned specializations and then become outstanding in training and masters of their work.

The bulletins published by the political directorates of the Moscow, Far East, Transbaykal, Siberian, and Ural military districts and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany were sent to the DOSAAF organizations where the fighting men acquired their first skills in working with the equipment. These bulletins played a positive role in the military-patriotic indoctrination and technical training of predraft young men.

At the present time more than 90 percent of the fighting men of the Ground Forces have higher, secondary, or incomplete secondary education. Service in the army is training for life for all of them. Those who go through this school of endurance and discipline receive technical and vocational knowledge and political training, always remember their army service with gratitude, and become ideologically mature, physically strong, strong-willed, and hard-working.

I said above that motorized riflemen, which is what infantrymen are called today, now operate in vehicles. However, it would be a mistake to think that the service is easier for soldiers today. On the contrary, it is harder. Performing missions with modern equipment requires resourcefulness, physical endurance, disciplined execution, and, of course, considerable knowledge because the rate of advance today is higher, speeds are swifter, and missions are more complex.

But, as they say, soldiers are not born, they are made. On the training fields, proving grounds, tank grounds, and firing ranges.

To perform his honorable duty to the Motherland the soldier of the Ground Forces, like servicemen of the other services of the Armed Forces, must have such qualities as diligence, honesty, and discipline. They are instilled not only in the family, but also at school, in the labor collective, and at classes at DOSAAF schools and clubs.

We have received very favorable comments about the useful, multifaceted activities of the university of military-patriotic indoctrination of predraft young people of the Belorussian SSR DOSAAF House. The classes, lectures, evening meetings, guest appearances, presentation of movies on heroic and patriotic subjects, and other activities conducted there have a very beneficial effect on the preparation of young men for service in the army and navy.

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RESULTS OF DOSAAF AUDITING COMMISSION WORK IN THE LATVIAN SSR

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 19 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by V. Puzyrevskiy, chairman of the auditing commission of the Latvian SSR DOSAAF: "The Auditing Commission Inspects"]

[Text] The role of the republic DOSAAF auditing commission is large and important. It maintains a constant watch on the financial-economic activity of the training organizations and clubs, divisions of the Central Committee of the Latvian DOSAAF, the Sputnik Production Association, and other organizations.

The republic DOSAAF auditing commission is small. It has just 13 members. Most of the commission members are extremely diligent and conduct inspections carefully. In this respect Ye. Rumba, K. Ligere, N. Nazarov, and K. Savenok can serve as examples.

However, the cycle of inspections assigned to the auditing commission each year is quite large and varied. It is difficult for us to manage it by ourselves, of course. Therefore, we rely extensively on DOSAAF activists and maintain close contact with representatives of rayon and city people's control committees.

In recent times our commission has checked the financial-economic activities of the Riga Consolidated Technical School, the republic defense sport club, and the Sputnik Production Association. The audits showed that the quality and effectiveness of work in these collectives, the accountability of managers for financial thrift, and observation of financial and staff discipline have improved.

The inspections also disclose significant shortcomings in the work of these collectives. At the Riga Consolidated Technical School, for example, proper attention was not given to correct management of cash and banking transactions, estimate and staff discipline was not observed, entries in the work records of employees were made at the wrong time, and trip logs were improperly filled out. The rifle sport club failed to conduct an annual inventory of equipment and record-keeping for and use of physical assets were not properly organized. Fuel and lubricants

were written off by certificate, not on the basis of trip logs. Discipline was not observed in issuing advances and reporting on them.

Our representative found significant problems at the republic technical sports club. With the consent of the managers administrators there had sold off spare parts to motorcycles and motor vehicles worth a considerable amount to various subordinates.

The auditing commission studied work with letters at the Central Committee of Latvian DOSAAF. We were pleased to observe that proper procedures are being observed in going through and reviewing letters, statements, and complaints. Rigorous records are kept of their arrival, review, and progress in divisions of the central administrative apparatus. Some of the statements and complaints were checked by traveling to the local areas. It was also gratifying to find that there have been no recent cases of repeated complaints to the republic DOSAAF Central Committee.

However, we do not limit ourselves to planned audits of training and public organizations. The most minor signal from DOSAAF members concerning problems with the work of some institution can be the impetus for an inspection.

Last year, for example, we received a signal from the work dog club that procedures for managing cash transactions were being violated there. The cash journal was not kept up and the club instructor and head were receiving money.

This signal was not left unattended. Commission members Ye. Rumba and A. Leyshavniyetse made a careful check of the club's financial and administrative actions. All the allegations were confirmed. The commission's affidavit not only confirmed the problems, but also presented specific recommendations to eliminate them.

Our work is receiving better publicity. The results of inspections and suggestions of commission members are usually discussed at the bureau of the presidium of the republic DOSAAF Central Committee. Appropriate decisions are made on them.

But there are still numerous unsolved problems in the work of the republic auditing commission. Monitoring and checks on performance have not been properly organized in all places. The results of audits are not always discussed at the right time with proper attention. Many leaders of defense collectives often make unhealthy responses to the results of the inspections and are slow to implement our suggestions and advice.

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EFFECTIVENESS OF DOSAAF INDOCTRINATIONAL WORK DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 23 Jul 78 p 2

[Article by A. Mamayev, Chief of the Directorate for Mass Organizational Work and Military Patriotic Propaganda, CC DOSAAF USSR: "Continual Attention on Indoctrinational Work."]

[Text] The workers greeted the decisions of the July (1978) CC CPSU Plenum and the report by the General Secretary of the CC CPSU comrade L. I. Brezhnev with enormous interest, warm acceptance, and a sense of high responsibility. Now propagandists, agitators, and political information specialists are explaining the results of the Plenum and through word and deed are calling upon the workers to bring the party plan to fruition and to successfully complete the third year of the Five Year-Plan, the year of shock labor.

In this connection, new tasks involving training of cadres for mass technical professions for the national economy and for the USSR Armed Forces as well as for further improvement in the effectiveness and quality of mass-defense, military patriotic, and sports work face the Defense Society.

The training of youths for service in the USSR Armed Forces occupies a large place in the practical activities of the Defense Society. Fulfilling the behests of V. I. Lenin, the requirements of the Communist Party, its 25th Congress, and the statutes of the USSR Constitution on defense of the socialist fatherland, DOSAAF is actively participating in the accomplishment of initial military training and prepares specialists for the army and navy.

The high demands placed on pre-draft age youths are stipulated by the great changes which have occurred in the technical equipment within the army and navy, by the reduction in terms of military service, and by its specific features. "Not only at the time of tests in combat", noted CC CPSU Secretary comrade Ya. P. Ryabov in his speech at the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, "but also during peaceful days, military service is linked with great stress and requires from a person courage, strong moral and physical tempering,

firmness of character, and strict discipline. And, this means that prior to call-up into the army, each young man must receive the necessary training for military service."

An important role in the accomplishment of this mission falls to the political-indoctrinational work with students in DOSAAF schools and clubs. Carrying out the decisions of the 8th All-Union Congress of the Defense Society, many committees noticeably raised the level of supervision of political-ideological work in training organizations, began to place more attention on the military patriotic indoctrination of draft-age youths, and improved the planning of this work and supervision of its content.

The state of political-indoctrinational work in the training organizations was discussed in a meeting of the Presidium of CC DOSAAF USSR. It was noted at this meeting that in the schools and clubs the level and viability of the political lessons and political information has risen. The forms and methods of mass political work during the hours involving non-planned lessons became varied. The resolution of the Presidium significantly vitalized the activities of DOSAAF committees in supervision of political-indoctrinational work undertaken.

For example, the CC DOSAAF in the Ukrainskaya SSR studied in detail the knowhow of the L'vov organization of the Defense Society in ideological training of students. The results of the work accomplished turned out to be very useful. The knowhow of the L'vov organization of the Defense Society was recommended for dissemination in all of the obkoms in the republic.

Increasing the effectiveness of ideological work is achieved based on insuring close unity of ideological-political, labor, and moral indoctrination. This situation was developed in a decree by the CC DOSAAF "On Accomplishment by the Orsk CPSU Gorkom of an Integrated Solution to Problems of Ideological-Indoctrinational Work." In the schools and clubs of the Defense Society, all means of ideological influence are used and mass forms of work are combined with an individual approach to each person. Serious attention is being placed in the training organizations on training and conducting political lessons. Here, technical means of propaganda, visual aids, and materials published by Izdatel'stvo DOSAAF are widely used.

Questions of the foreign and domestic policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state, the life of our people, and daily life in the army and navy are illuminated during the political information sessions. Party workers, representatives from trade unions and Komsomol organizations, military units [chast'], leading workers from production, and otlichniks in combat and political training often speak before the students.

Recently the ties between DOSAAF training organizations and military units and schools have been considerably strengthened. In the Ural Military District, for example, DOSAAF schools have linked themselves closely to the units and military educational institutions to carry out sponsorship work.

With their aid, work involving ideological-political and military patriotic indoctrination of the students is carried out. The party and Komsomol aktiv in the military units participates in holding evenings on military patriotic themes, mass cultural and defense-sport measures, and meetings with otlichniks of combat and political training.

This year as in the past thousands of young people have visited the Museum of History of the District's Troops and the Combat Glory of the Urals. The District's political directorate published a brochure entitled "For Fidelity to the Fatherland," in which the troops who are graduates of DOSAAF schools discuss their service and share their thoughts about the motherland and the sacred duty to defend it.

A great place in improving the level of political-indoctrinational work in training organizations falls to the formation, training, and mobilization of society's aktiv. A great deal of attention is being placed on this, for example, in the Krasnaya Presnya DOSAAF Automobile School in Moscow where a broad circle of the social aktiv from among the students and the permanent staff participate in conducting agitational-propaganda and mass cultural measures. An informal Komsomol organization has been created in each training group, agitators have been selected, as has the editor of the combat leaflet.

School leaders and the party organization is deeply involved in the training and indoctrination of activists, instructing them, and providing them practical help on a daily basis. It has become the rule here to regularly hold meetings and seminars to exchange opinions and hold conversations on vital problems on work in the collective.

The activists were addressed by school chief N. Mashkara, and his deputy for training and indoctrinational work L. Trifonov. They provided the necessary advice and recommendations on how to best organize Komsomol work and ideological-political and military patriotic indoctrination of students.

Socialist competition has an exceptionally great organizational and mobilizational significance. Evidence in this regard is the example set by the Smolensk Combined Technical School which was one of the initiators of competition with the slogan "1978--a year of shock labor." Here the training groups compete among themselves and the students within the groups are competing. Progress in socialist competition is continually monitored and the competition is covered in wall newspapers, combat leaflets, and news-flashes.

The organization of competition on tasks and norms deserves serious attention. It is well setup in the Novorossiysk Naval School where comparison of the results and competition in carrying out drills during practical lessons are widely practiced. Further development of competition when working out training lessons on driving and tasks when on the road has occurred in the driving schools in Gor'kovskaya Oblast.

Analyzing the organization of socialist competition and progress and fulfillment of socialist pledges in DOSAAF schools, the goal-oriented nature of the

skillful use of moral and material incentives as encouragement should be noted.

Thus, in the DOSAAF committees and training organizations in Tatariya, along with the Komsomol obkom and the republic military commissariat, a resolution on competition has been developed and a Traveling Red Banner which is awarded to the best school has been authorized. Leading training groups are awarded certificates and pennants. Many students in the course of lessons are awarded "For Outstanding Training" badges.

In the DOSAAF training organizations in Leningrad and Donetskaya Oblast otlichniks are photographed with the banners of the enterprises followed by displaying these photographs in a fitting manner.

The improvement in political-indoctrinational work has had a favorable effect on the quality of training specialists for the Armed Forces. In 1976-1977 the established task was fulfilled by 102.9 percent, with 95 percent of the students passing their exams at the good and excellent level, 93 percent were GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] badge holders, and 70 percent became rated sportsmen in military-technical types of sport.

This is a result of the fact that the committees and the leaders of schools and clubs, unswervingly fulfilling the resolution of the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers dated 7 May 1966 concerning DOSAAF work, began to place greater attention on ideological-political indoctrination of students taking into account contemporary requirements.

In addition, it was pointed out in the CC DOSAAF USSR Presidium that the CC DOSAAF in the union republic, kray, and oblast committees of the Defense Society still have not insured notable improvement in the political-indoctrinational work with draft-age youth and have not determined the requisite measures for carrying out the requirements of the CC DOSAAF USSR Presidium's resolution.

In many of the DOSAAF schools in the Tadzhikskaya SSR, Krasnoyarskaya and Stavropol'skaya krays, the Tuvinskaya and Yakutskaya ASSR, and the Irkutskaya, Kostromskaya, Kamchatskaya, Novgorodskaya, and Tomskaya oblasts have not achieved the full measure of unity of the training and indoctrinational process. They are not placing the requisite attention on the indoctrination of the students, on attracting the teachers and masters of production training to carrying out military patriotic measures, the formation of a social aktiv and working with it, and increasing the quality and vitality of the political lessons and political information.

A number of the committees are slow to solve problems of selection and assignment of deputy school chiefs for training and indoctrinational work with the result that in many of the training organizations these jobs have not been filled. Nor can one be content with the fact that there are not Lenin Rooms, libraries, and technical means of propaganda in all of the schools, and there

is no widespread concern about the life of draftees who are undergoing training away from production facilities or are there political and mass cultural measures conducted with them.

Deficiencies in political-indoctrinational work negatively affect the quality of the training and indoctrinational process, practical training and discipline of the students, and work to prevent potential aviation and highway accident causes.

It is very important in this connection for committees and training organizations to steadfastly insure the introduction of an integrated approach to the ideological-political training, accomplish measures for further training of supervisory staff, teachers, and masters of production training in practical political-indoctrinational work, and that improvements continue to be made in the methodology of conducting political lessons and political information.

Wider use should be made of technical means of propaganda and visual aids, the various forms of agitational-propaganda work should be effectively used, ties with military units should be strengthened, and rallies with training otlichniks, and reviews of wall newspapers, Lenin Rooms, and libraries should be held.

More attention should be placed on formation of the social aktiv from among the students and their role in military patriotic indoctrination of personnel should be increased. Special concern should be shown in relationships with students who are studying away from production facilities.

Further improvement is required in the popularization of leading workers, students, troops who are otlichniks in combat and political training, DOSAAF school graduates, and showing life in the army and the navy.

The political-indoctrinational work conducted in DOSAAF training organizations must facilitate each draftee profoundly understanding the foreign and domestic policy of the CPSU, being an active political fighter capable in practice of conducting the party policy, strictly fulfilling the norms and principles of communist morality, and after callup into the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces--the requirements of the military oath and military regulations.

To accomplish this means making a worthy contribution to further strengthening of the economic and defense might of the socialist motherland.

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DOSAAF PRE-DRAFT MILITARY TRAINING RESULTS CITE

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 26 Jul 78 p 1

[Article by Lt Gen A. Popov, Chief of the Civilian Military Training Directorate, USSR Ministry of Defense: "High-Level Training for Pre-Draft Youth."]

[Text] Our army, aviation, and navy possess powerful armaments and military equipment for the reliable protection of the socialist fatherland from any aggressive imperialist action. But not only first-class weapons and combat equipment make up the force of our army. The main thing is people fully dedicated to the Communist Party and to our people, individuals well trained in military affairs.

Soviet youth are the main source, the reserve for reinforcing the Armed Forces. High political, moral-psychological, physical, military, and special technical training are required by the young soldier, along with overall knowledge, for successful service in the army and the navy. Preparing for military service, young people must develop within themselves those qualities which are required of a defender of the motherland.

Organs of people's and professional technical training, the Komsomol, DOSAAF training organizations, sports committees, military units [chast'], military commissariats, Civil Defense [CD] staffs, and labor and army veterans play a great role in training youths for service in the Armed Forces.

This great, multifaceted work provides good results. For example, in 1977 of those drafted into the army and navy 76 percent had a higher and secondary education and 94 percent wore the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] badge. An absolute majority of the draftees had gone through the initial military training course and had fired a combat weapon.

Good reinforcements are entering the army and the navy from the Moscow, Donetsk, Tula, Kursk, Leningrad, Volgograd, Rustavi, Yerevan, Brest, and many other DOSAAF organizations. The youths have greatly increased their interests in the military profession. The number of those wishing to enter higher military schools increases annually.

The USSR Law on Universal Military Service and the statutes of the new USSR Constitution on defense of the socialist fatherland have entrusted the organs of people's and professional technical education and DOSAAF with qualitatively new and greater tasks in training draft-eligible contingents for the army and the navy and these tasks encompass a broad range of practical questions.

In a report at the ceremonial meeting dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and USSR Minister of Defense, stated: "Warm words must be addressed to the Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Army, Aviation, and Navy. It is carrying out very necessary and useful mass defense work. Now every third draftee receives in this Society professional training required both for the Armed Forces and for the national economy. DOSAAF USSR--this is our reliable assistant and reserve!"

The Order of Lenin and Order of the Red Banner Defense Society constantly expresses concern for bettering the quality of training of youths for military service. The committees and DOSAAF training organizations of the Ukrainskaya, Litovskaya, Belorusskaya, Gruzinskaya, and Armyanskaya SSR and a number of oblasts in the Russian Federation do significant work in this regard. Here a great deal has been done and is being done to improve training facilities and the training process. Specialized well-equipped training classrooms, laboratories, and technical maintenance points have been setup in a number of schools and clubs and driver training ranges, shops, garages, areas for training motor cycle drivers, water stations, and many other things have been built. Equipment for technical training and program monitoring of students' lessons are being widely introduced. Automobile, technical, and naval schools have been completely provided with new types and models of equipment.

Constant attention is placed on the organization of training and indoctrinational work in the Society's schools and clubs. Methodological and pedagogical councils are improving their activities. Socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol has unfolded in the schools and clubs. It has taken on especially broad scale after the July (1978) CC CPSU Plenum during which comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, gave a report. Pledges previously made are being re-examined in the training organizations and new higher pledges are being made.

Socialist competition is the great mobilizing force which makes it possible to effectively increase the quality of training of youths for service in the army and the navy. It especially facilitates improving technical training. The Nezhin Automobile School can serve as an example. The methodological work is well set up here, socialist competition has been organized in all links, and primary attention is devoted to the fulfillment of individual pledges. The automobile school received an excellent evaluation at its inspection.

Improving the quality of practical training of draftees greatly depends on the state of training facilities. It should be noted that DOSAAF committees

are now solving these problems in a more exemplary manner. Many chiefs of schools and clubs, party, and Komsomol organizations are mobilizing all reserves in order to accelerate the rates of capital construction of new and renovation of extant DOSAAF installations.

A remarkable Defense Society complex has been set up in the capital of the Ukraine: The naval school with all necessary training buildings, dining room, hotel, and DOSAAF Palace of Underwater Sport.

Recently the Kiev Model Naval School was the first among native training organizations within the Defense Society to be awarded the Traveling Red Banner of the USSR Ministry of Defense. It was awarded the Honorary Certificate of the Presidium of the Ukrainskaya SSR Supreme Soviet.

A great deal has been done to improve the quality of draftee training within the training organizations of Lithuania, especially in the Shyaulyay and Alitus Technical Schools, the Vil'nyus and Kaunas Automobile Schools and sports aviation clubs. The republic's DOSAAF organization was awarded the Traveling Red Banner of the USSR Ministry of Defense for excellent training of specialists for the army and the navy.

Requirements for trained troops are now very high. They boil down to the fact that all of the personnel in the army, aviation, and navy must conduct extended and intense combat operations, skillfully assimilate weapons and equipment, without delay and with maximum effectiveness employ them in combat. Only under such conditions is it possible to talk about the high level of readiness of all subunits [podrazdeleniye], units, and ships to accomplish any combat missions.

Organization of the training process in accordance with the requirements of governing documents makes it possible for the pedagogical collectives to concentrate attention when training draftees on inculcating them with firm skills, abilities, and good theoretical knowledge. Instructors understand that every lesson achieves the goal only when leading methods of training are employed during the lessons, when the teacher with a deep knowledge of the subject emotionally presents the theme, eliciting on the part of the students interest and the initiative to understand and assimilate the material. The specialists in the collective of the Kovel' Technical School confidently maintained the course towards improvement in the quality and the effectiveness of training future army specialists. They have invited former military men P. Silivanchik, V. Valyush, V. Shalagin, all who successfully served in the Armed Forces, to assist in the form of teachers and masters. Gradually the young instructors, relying on the great knowhow of their senior colleagues, have become methodologically competent and now are achieving notable heights of pedagogical mastery. Proper selection and the daily training of instructor cadres and masters of production training make it possible to conduct lessons at a high level and to achieve good fruitful results. That is why the people from Kovel' are out in front among the training organizations in Volynskaya Oblast.

To move forward, to achieve more is the unchanging demand placed upon competition participants. In this connection of great significance is regular well thought-out summing up of results of pledge fulfillment. Those who discuss the article are right when they point out that one cannot be content with the fact that, in a number of primary and training organizations, violation of the periods for summing up competition results are being permitted. This important measure is being taken without the requisite preparation and active participation of DOSAAF members and students in training organizations.

Unfortunately, often the entire procedure of summing up results is limited to speeches by the chairmen of committees or the leaders of training organizations. Their reports lack an analysis of successes of the leaders in competition and they do not bring to light the reasons for nonfulfillment of specific points within the pledges and the unused reserves for raising the quality of mass defense, training, and sports work.

Detailed analysis of competition results permits timely revelation of unused reserves and concentration of efforts of committees and all DOSAAF activists on the elimination of shortcomings in practical work. Now it is very important, for example, to insure that, in all training organizations, there is broad dissemination of competition based on tasks and norms. Also required is the generalization and dissemination of the core items of this knowhow, to point out using specific and convincing examples to leaders, teachers and masters of production training in the schools that competition based on tasks and norms is a long-range matter, it responds to the demands for improving practical training of students and raising the efficiency of the entire process of their training and indoctrination.

Continual improvement in the methods of supervising competition and increasing its viability is one of the vital tasks of the CC DOSAAF at the union, republic, raykom, kraykom, and obkom level. We must in full measure put to use the new spring of business-like and political activeness of DOSAAF members elicited by the decision of the July CC CPSU Plenum. The members of the Defense Society, like all Soviet people, are proud of the successes of their country and warmly and unanimously approve the measures intended by the party for further bringing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress to fruition.

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IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIALIST COMPETITION IN DOSAAF UNITS EXAMINED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 30 Jul 78 p 2

[Unattributed: "Improve the Viability of Competition. Summing Up the Discussion of the Article 'Countless Reserves'"]

[Text] Socialist competition is a vital means for developing activeness and initiative of DOSAAF members in carrying out the tasks assigned by the Communist Party and Soviet state to the Defense Society. It facilitates insuring a high quality of training of technical specialists for the Armed Forces and the national economy and improving the effectiveness of mass defense and sports work. Competition is an irreplaceable means for the indoctrination of the new man.

And it is completely understandable that the article by the chairman of a DOSAAF raykom V. Perepelitsa entitled "Rezervy neischislimy" [Countless Reserves] printed in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT on 16 April 1978 elicited great interest on the part of readers and the large aktivs. Chairmen of obkoms, raykoms, and primary organizations as well as leaders of Defense Society schools and STK [Sports and Technical Clubs] participated in the discussion of the problems put forth that were linked with increasing the vitality of competition, generalization and dissemination of leading knowhow, and elimination of deficiencies in competition supervision.

The thought that the success in competition in primary, rayon, oblast, kray, and republican organizations, schools, and STK [Sports and Technical Clubs] primarily depends on how committees and their leaders ensure adherence to the Leninist principles of competition: clarity, comparability of results, and reiteration of knowhow runs like a red thread throughout all the articles and correspondence.

Unswervingly adhering to the Leninist principles of organization of competition, creatively employing them under the conditions of developed socialism, the

Communist Party places especially great significance on clarity. In the Letter of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and CC Kom-somol concerning the unfolding of socialist competition in 1978 underscores: "It is necessary to raise the clarity of competition, to surround the leaders and innovators with glory and respect, to widely disseminate and implement their knowhow and achievements."

Guided by this, many DOSAAF committees at the union republic, kray, oblast, and rayon level are broadly propagandizing the achievements of the best primary and training organizations and are seeing to it that those who are lagging behind adopt the knowhow of the leaders, compare themselves with those on the right flank of competition. For this purpose seminars of leaders of committees and training organizations conducted on the foundation of the best collectives of the Defense Society are highly recommended.

Participants in such seminars have the ability to not only hear how success in accomplishment of pledges was achieved but also to see modern training facilities and the formulation of visual agitation. It goes without saying that individual seminars cannot completely eliminate the problem of introduction of knowhow and the overcoming of deficiencies in this important matter. Required here is stable organizational work, the checking to see how those who lag behind are using all of the best things being done in mass defense, training, and sports activities, checking whether consistency is manifesting itself in the development of creative initiative on the part of those competing defense collectives. "Good beginnings, good initiative require not only praise," said comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 16th Trade Union Congress, "but also continual support in practice. Not a single useful beginning can be suppressed.. That is how the party poses the problem."

Raised during discussion of the article were such important problems for further improvement in the vitality of socialist competition as overcoming shortcomings in the acceptance of individual and collective pledges, the timeliness of summing up the results in pledge fulfillment, and combination of material and moral incentives for leaders of the competition.

Ways and methods for overcoming formalism in the supervision of socialist competition and for improving the personal responsibility of the chairmen of committees and the leaders of schools and STK for the correctness and objectivity in the evaluation of pledge fulfillment results which are deserving of attention were pointed out. We must always remember that any attempts to embellish the state of affairs in primary or training organizations, to put forth the desired in place of the actual in the fulfillment of pledges inflicts harm on the competition, undermines its essence, reduces its significantly high indoctrinational value. And, those committees which strictly censure those who are advocates of minimal successes follow the absolutely correct path.

Competition will not stand formalism. And, the authors of a number of articles absolutely correctly underscore that it is impossible to replace

broad discussion of collective pledges at meetings of primary organizations, schools, and STK with a discussion of pledges only at the meetings of member-of committees and a narrow circle of activists. Where this is done, they are often limited to the simple enumeration in the pledges of the planned tasks sent down from higher committees. And, as the saying goes, without any feelings of conscience they rush to report about joining in the competition.

Real competition presupposes active participation in it by a majority of the DOSAAF members, obligatory competition of primary organizations, schools, and STK amongst themselves, as well as competition between rayon and oblast DOSAAF organizations. Without this it is impossible to ensure the comparability of results in fulfillment of pledges, identification of leaders and those who are lagging, and to continually maintain a spirit of rivalry. Deserving of full dissemination is the practice of mutual inspections by representatives from the competing primary organizations, schools, and STK and DOSAAF rayon organizations. This makes it possible for committees to call upon a broad circle of activists for the summing up of competition results and mutual enrichment of knowhow.

In this regard, a certain amount of knowhow has been accumulated in a number of rayons and oblasts and it should be put to use. Take, for example, one of the initiators of socialist competition in 1978--the Tsarichan DOSAAF rayon organization in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast. It is a pleasure to note that the results of the work during the first half of the year show that, based on all indicators, the initiators of the competition successfully are carrying out their pledges and tempos are growing month to month.

What is the secret of the positive results here? Primarily that the DOSAAF raykom, whose chairman V. Trotsenko is a man of initiative, mobilized a large aktiv in the struggle for unswerving fulfillment of pledges by primary organizations. Raykom members did not take a piecemeal approach but systematically assist the leaders of the defense collectives at kolkhozes and sovkhozes to improve mass defense and sports work and, with the help of Komsomol and trade union organizations, to create the requisite training facilities. The raykom generalized and is disseminating the knowhow in organization of socialist competition in the primary DOSAAF organization of the Kolkhoz imeni M. I. Kalinin. A majority of the DOSAAF members at this kolkhoz are setting the example in labor and activeness in mass defense work. Thus, Hero of Socialist Labor N. Chernysh, chairman of the defense collective in one of the brigades at the kolkhoz, is an instructor for young machine operators.

Based on the initiative of the chairman of the DOSAAF raykom, the buro of the party raykom discussed the report of the party buro secretary of the Kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev on the state of and measures to improve mass defense work and develop competition in the defense collective. The comments and recommendations of the party raykom were discussed in primary party and DOSAAF organizations and accepted for immediate implementation. It is important to note that during the competition the activities of the majority of primary organizations has been significantly vitalized.

The aviation sport club in Zaparozh'ye also is working fruitfully. It is now located in an 8-story building made of glass and concrete where nice classrooms, laboratories, and shops are placed in the service of the romantics of the heavens. The good training facilities make it possible in strict accordance with the regulations to carry out ground training for the flying personnel, and elaborate the various elements which prevent flight accidents.

In the leading defense organizations they strive to insure that every school or club graduate occupies a fitting place in the ranks of our Armed Forces. But, unfortunately, the training of youths for military service does not meet the requirements in all DOSAAF training organizations. Unfortunately, we still receive from commanders and political workers letters which point out the weak initial military and technical training of the youths. Their physical training is especially lacking. Some young soldiers are not standing up to the great moral-psychological and physical stresses of military service and cannot properly operate the equipment.

The weak physical training of certain draftees is explained by the fact that the teachers of physical indoctrination are not placing the requisite attention on working out the strength drills with the draftees. Weaknesses and simplifications are permitted when the GTO tests are given. There are instances of a formal approach to the GTO tests by draftee youth.

The system of physical indoctrination of youths, as pointed out at the 8th DOSAAF Congress, must insure the wide development of military-applicable and technical types of sports which have as their goal training agile tempered defenders of the motherland. Integrated development of defense sports work, including the militarized games Orlenok and Zarnitsa, are to insure the combination of overall physical development, technical mastery, and high moral-volitional qualities.

The multifaceted and important work in training draft-eligible youths for military service must be directed towards profound explanation to the draftees of the Leninist ideas and decisions of the CPSU on problems of defending the conquests of socialism. Basic attention should be concentrated on forming in the youths a communist world outlook, Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism, on elaboration of an active vital position, a conscious attitude toward social duty, love of labor, readiness for the military service, and the personal responsibility for the defense of the socialist fatherland.

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RESULTS OF DOSAAF WORK IN THE ARMENIAN SSR NOTED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 2 Aug 78 p 2

[Article by M. Davtyan, head of the Division of Administrative Bodies of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party: "Cadre Selection and Training — Always at the Center of Attention"]

[Text] Guided by the decisions of the 25th party congress and plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the 7 May 1966 decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers entitled "The Condition of and Steps to Improve the Work of the Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force, and Navy (USSR DOSAAF)," the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party, city and rayon party committees, and Soviet bodies of the republic are carrying out a program of measures to further raise the level of mass defense work, improve the military-patriotic indoctrination of young people and preparation of young men for service in the Armed Forces, and develop military-technical sports.

This work is constantly at the center of attention for the bureau, secretariat, and Division of Administrative Bodies of the Central Committee. Last year, for example, the bureau of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party reviewed the question of the preparation of specialists from draft-age young men for the USSR Armed Forces.

Questions of mass defense work are constantly checked by our division. We use the most varied forms and methods of keeping track. We hear reports on work done by rayon and city party committees and the party committees of large organizations to indoctrinate young people in a spirit of readiness to defend the Motherland and reports by DOSAAF committees on the multifaceted activities of DOSAAF organizations. Then there are trips directly to the enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and training organizations for familiarization with the situation and a check on the work of DOSAAF training organizations. Other practices are also used.

We have established good working contacts with the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF. We often exchange opinions with executives of the

Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF before reviewing some particular problem that has arisen in the work. Experience shows that this practice is always mutually beneficial and helps the common cause.

The city and rayon party committees are doing a great deal to develop mass defense work. They have begun exercising a more active influence on mass defense work in primary DOSAAF organizations and directing their activity skillfully. For example, take the Armelektromash Production Association. Until recently, the level of activity of the DOSAAF collective there was plainly beneath its capabilities. There were not DOSAAF organizations in all shops and those that did exist were not working at full strength.

The party rayon committee carefully reviewed the situation and recommended that the party committee of the association make this question a subject for special discussion. In a short time the party committee held two thorough reviews of the state of mass defense work at the enterprise. Among others they identified the principal problems: a low level of organizational work and mistakes in selecting the leaders of the defense organization. The party committee worked out a plan of joint measures by the party committee, local committee of the trade union, and Komsomol and DOSAAF committees and changed the chairmen of some shop organizations. Communist and Komsomol members who had served in the army were put in positions of leadership. The Komsomol and trade union organizations and veterans of the war and labor became more actively involved in mass defense work.

The association has now set up a young fighting man's club and lecture bureaus are being organized on revolutionary history and military-patriotic subjects. War veterans, heroes of the Soviet Union, and winners of the Order of Glory are frequent guests.

The primary DOSAAF organization at the association now encompasses 91 percent of the employees. They have an elementary military training post, study circles, and classes. In 1977 38 radiotelegraph operators and about 140 motor vehicle drivers were trained at the association and 975 persons were involved in the sports sections. Last year 154 contests were held, including 13 for rifle shooting and 33 among motorcycle and motor vehicle drivers.

The increased attention of party bodies to the activities of the republican DOSAAF organization has greatly strengthened it. It is more vigorous and militant today. This can be seen in the growth in the number of primary DOSAAF organizations and growth of DOSAAF membership. Three years ago there were 4,270 primary DOSAAF collectives, but in 1976 it had risen to 4,720 and one year later there were already 4,851. The process of establishing defense collectives at every enterprise and educational institutions is basically completed. The number of DOSAAF members is now 1,126,000.

DOSAAF training organizations have a large part in training draftees for service in the army and navy. Steps have been taken in recent years in the republic to improve the organizational structure of DOSAAF schools and bolster them with skilled cadres. Most DOSAAF schools today are housed in well-appointed buildings and meet current requirements with respect to material-technical supplies and level of the training and indoctrination process.

For example, training and indoctrination is organized on a high level at the motor vehicle school in the city of Kamo. This school has been awarded the challenge pennant of the military council of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Military District. They have established a modern training base. The teachers and masters regularly improve their methodological skills and introduce progressive pedagogical know-how in the learning process. Skilled cadres, true instructors of young people, have been chosen at the school with the help of the rayon party committee. Most of the teachers have the necessary army conditioning and many are veterans of the Great Patriotic War. Naturally, a strong party organization plays an important part in work at the school.

We are devoting considerable attention to the development of military-technical sports also. Their popularity is growing from year to year and the number of rated sportsmen is rising. In 1975 94,000 persons received ratings, but in 1976 it was about 99,000, and in 1977 the figure rose to more than 103,000.

The number of republic teams participating in USSR championships has almost doubled. In 1977 43 teams from Armenia took part in such competition and 13 of our sportsmen were included on USSR teams. Several of them became champions of the world, Europe, and the USSR.

The party committees devote constant attention to the selection and placement of cadres in DOSAAF organizations. This is entirely understandable. The success of mass defense work depends crucially on the level of their activities. In recent years most of the people brought into leadership of DOSAAF committees and training organizations have been competent veterans with army experience and true enthusiasts in their work. The qualitative characteristics of leadership personnel have also improved. Thus, the number of chairmen of city and rayon DOSAAF committees with higher education is about 30 percent while the rest of their comrades have secondary and secondary specialized education. The party stratum has grown stronger; 93.6 percent of the heads of rayon and city committees are now communists.

All this allowed the republic DOSAAF organization to take second place in the all-Union socialist competition of Union Republic DOSAAF organizations last year and the year before last.

At the same time, we have many serious difficulties and unresolved problems in mass defense work in Armenia. The level of work of rural

primary organizations continues to be a tight spot. In some places the DOSAAF organizations are not taking advantage of the rights given to enterprise directors to turn over excess and unused equipment to organizations of the Defense Society without charge. But this is explicitly mentioned in the 7 May 1966 decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers. Many party committees in the republic, including the Division of Administrative Bodies of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party, are not giving DOSAAF groups adequate help with this matter.

We mentioned above that the number of republic teams participating in national championships has increased significantly. However, we must admit that they still are not winning prizes. This offers party bodies a broad field of activity to improve the situation.

The publication of the books "Malaya Zemlya" [Small Land] and "Vozrozhdeniye" [Renaissance] by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was a major event in the sociopolitical life of our country, Armenia included. The pages of these memoirs are making an enormous impression on the hearts and minds of millions of Soviet people and they are invaluable for ideological, military-patriotic, and organizational work. Guided by the thoughts and ideas expressed in these books, the party committees and primary party organizations of Armenia will continue in the future to do everything they can to raise the level of mass defense work further as demanded by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

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RESULTS OF DOSAAF WORK IN THE MOLDAVIAN SSR DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 6 Aug 78 p 2

[Article by B. Trifonov, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Moldavian SSR DOSAAF, Kishinev: "Applying High Standards — Carrying out the Decisions of the 8th DOSAAF Congress"]

[Text] One of the primary tasks of DOSAAF committees and all organizations of the Defense Society, as is emphasized in the decisions of the 8th All-Union Congress, is further improving military-patriotic work in light of the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress.

In the time that has passed since the DOSAAF congress the defense collectives of Moldavia have made some progress in military-patriotic propaganda and ideological indoctrination of DOSAAF members. Many of our primary organizations have begun to work more actively and purposefully to instill the ideas of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, pride in our Motherland, and readiness to come to the defense of the achievements of October in the consciousness of the working people, above all young people.

For example, take the Zarya Kolkhoz in Kriulyanskiy Rayon. The primary DOSAAF organization of this kolkhoz has become a true center of mass defense work. The rural workers are successfully sponsoring a subunit of the Kishinev garrison. Kolkhoz members visit the fighting men, and they come to the countryside. A joint excursion to the sites of the fighting in the Yassy-Kishinev operation was conducted and there has been an exchange of amateur artistic performances. Other interesting activities are also carried on. All this helps instill Soviet patriotism and strengthen the tie between the fighting men and the labor collective.

The republic DOSAAF Central Committee summarized the work of rayon committees and numerous primary organizations during the special month of mass defense work dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR Armed Forces. It is gratifying to observe that all activities in that year were well-organized and highly beneficial. For example, let us consider the evening meeting held in the city of Tiraspol' on the topic "The People and the Army Are One." It was conducted by I. Andronnikov,

secretary of the city party committee. Heroes of the Soviet Union A. Paschenko and A. Baraulin gave informative talks. N. Ol'chenko, a cadet at the Tiraspol' DOSAAF Motor Vehicle School, assured the veterans of the front that present-day draftees will serve outstandingly and multiply the glorious traditions of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

Experience shows that every activity related to military-patriotic indoctrination of young people requires careful preparation and a detailed consideration of the desires of the participants in meetings and topical evenings. Typical in this respect is the work of the collective of the Kishinev Consolidated Technical School. One of their meetings with war veterans was devoted to the topic "Take the Courage and Combat Skill of the War Heroes as Your Example." The future fighting men were greatly impressed by the talks given by war veterans D. Guzivin, G. Lubyagov, A. Doroshenko, and others who attended the meeting. They showed with concrete examples how important it is to work hard to master equipment and military affairs and to prepare fully to defend our Motherland.

Many large primary DOSAAF organizations have held discussions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya" [Small Land] and "Vozrozhdeniye" [Renaissance]. Participants in these discussions observed with great enthusiasm that these works present an impressive tale of our people's passionate love for their native land, a story of the spiritual wealth of Soviet people, indoctrinated by the great party of Lenin.

It is several years now since the DOSAAF organizations of Moldavia adopted the comprehensive approach to military-patriotic and ideological indoctrination work.

These comprehensive plans are ordinarily ratified by rayon party committees or the executive committees of Soviets of Peoples Deputies. They establish the jobs of all organizations working on military-patriotic indoctrination.

For example, the comprehensive plan of public organizations in the city of Tiraspol, which was ratified by the city party committee, defined all work in the five basic areas: organizational measures, military-patriotic indoctrination, preparation of young people for service in the USSR Armed Forces, defense sports and physical training, and building and improving the material-technical base.

The success of DOSAAF committees in military-patriotic indoctrination of the working people depends largely on purposefulness in this important matter. Work must be done on a systematic basis involving a large number of activists in propaganda; it cannot be a matter for holidays only.

During comprehensive inspections of the work of rayon and city organizations the republic DOSAAF Central Committee devotes special

attention to the question of improving ideological work, lecture propaganda, topical evening meetings, and other patriotic activities.

For example, during the comprehensive inspection of the Glodnyanskiy Rayon DOSAAF organization problems were found in the work of the non-staff division of military-patriotic propaganda. A meeting of the presidium of the rayon committee was held immediately after the inspection and a concrete plan to eliminate these difficulties was ratified. L. Chuguy, head of the non-staff division, took effective steps to improve military-patriotic work in the primary organizations of the rayon and sent activists from the division to help them.

The non-staff divisions of military-patriotic indoctrination set up in the editorial offices of several republic, city, and rayon newspapers are effectively helping our DOSAAF organizations. To be specific, one such division, associated with the editorial office of the newspaper VECHERNIY KISHINEV and headed by former fighter pilot and Hero of the Soviet Union I. Sereda, has been in operation for more than 10 years now. Among the associates of the division are more than 30 veterans of the Civil and Great Patriotic wars and DOSAAF activists. With the help of public volunteers the editorial office has been able to make military-patriotic subjects one of the leading matters covered by the newspaper.

Not long ago, just before Victory Day, the newspaper VECHERNIY KISHINEV was awarded second prize and a Diploma of the Board of Directors of the USSR Union of Journalists, Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF for active participation in the all-Union contest for best treatment of military-patriotic subjects.

A thoughtful, practical approach to military-patriotic indoctrination assumes a constant search for progressive, better ways, for everything that meets current requirements and helps apply the most effective and attractive forms and methods of work to instill Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. The DOSAAF organizations of our republic give constant attention to this important matter.

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EFFECTIVENESS OF DOSAAF AVIATION TRAINING DEBATED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 13 Aug 78 p 2

[Article by Col Gen Avn S. Kharlamov, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF: "Insure a High Level of Organization and Safety for Flights"]

Like all the Soviet people, the aviators of DOSAAF greeted the July 1978 decree of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "Further Development of USSR Agriculture" with enormous enthusiasm. In his report at this Plenum, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev remarked: "Much greater attention should be given to agricultural aviation, which already today plays an important part in the struggle to raise the yield of our fields. It performs about 30 percent of all work in applying chemicals. This is a promising line of development and our goal is to develop and strengthen the material-technical base of agricultural aviation."

This applies to the aviation training organizations of DOSAAF, which are a major source of recruitment for agricultural aviation. At the present time many of the pilots who fly over kolkhoz fields began their career in aviation at DOSAAF aviation club fields. And those who are learning to fly today will be going into the national economy tomorrow.

The aviation collectives have everything they need to perform their assigned missions. Most of them have a good training base and are adequately staffed in a professional sense with flight instructors and engineer-technicians. The aviation clubs have accumulated a great deal of experience in effective, high-quality cadet training and indoctrination.

We are justly proud of the achievements of the Yegor'yevsk, Kemerovo, Zaporozh'ye, 3rd Moscow, and Kaunas aviation clubs, the Central Sport Gliding Club, and other aviation collectives which successfully fulfill their assignments for training aviation specialists.

A great deal that is instructive in this area is also being done at the Volchansk DOSAAF Aviation School for Pilots. Questions of mobilizing

personnel for successful fulfillment of flight training objectives are constantly at the center of attention of the leadership and party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations there.

The problem now is to reinforce their experience, apply it at all clubs, make fuller use of available means for indoctrination of cadets and sportsmen, and raise the entire process of flight training to a higher level. The sense of responsibility of each member of the collective, above all the leaders, is primary here.

This has to be mentioned because there are problems in certain aviation clubs with personnel training, preparation of flight control groups, and monitoring their work. This is especially characteristic for the summer training period when the exercises and missions of training flight programs and courses are being performed.

Some aviation clubs permit deviation from the established procedure. Preliminary preparation of sportsmen for flying is on a low methodological level without due regard for the specific situation in which the missions are being performed. This shortcoming is usually seen at aviation clubs which do not observe the requirements of the documents that control flight and parachute training. These omissions are found at the Khar'kov, Magnitogorsk, and Dnepropetrovsk aviation sport clubs.

Another reason for the poor preparation of sportsmen for flying is that inadequate time is allocated for drills involving the performance of flight assignments in trainers and right in the cockpit of the aircraft and helicopters.

Not long ago at one of the aviation clubs two aircraft came dangerously close in the air during bad weather through the fault of the flight control officer. Here is how things happened. The amateur pilots were performing missions at the training range and for the landing system. After completion of work at the training range the flight control officer authorized the crew to switch to the locator beacon while gaining altitude. At the same time another crew, having performed its assignment for the landing system, was also approaching the beacon. The planes came dangerously close above the airfield; their flight levels intersected.

This case illustrates that to have skilled flight control requires not just substantial experience, great mastery, and definite individual capabilities but also systematic, purposeful preparation of the entire flight control group.

Preparation of the flight control group, like preparation of flight personnel, involvestimely preliminary and preflight preparation.

The former is organized to raise the level of knowledge, improve the quality and flexibility of flight control, and insure more exact,

reliable performance of flight training missions. It includes studying the exercises planned for the month, theoretical and independent preparations, conducting special goal-oriented training sessions, and checking readiness.

Careful and systematic advance preparation makes it possible to improve the planning and organization of training and monitor the readiness of group personnel to perform their official duties.

The purpose of preliminary preparation on the day before the flight is to study the specific features of flight control for the particular flight shift, practice cooperation during flight control, and establish the specific duties of group members with due regard for the missions being performed. It includes presentation of the mission by the chief of the aviation club, independent preparation, drill on trainers, and checking the readiness of the flight control group. This is the final stage of preliminary preparation.

The main thing in the checking process is to prevent specialists with inadequate knowledge and skills from admission to the flight control group. Flight control officers carry out this check. They question each member of the group, test them with various inputs, and check their actions on training equipment, working out flight dynamics on a plan table, and when faced with special situations. Then the results are summarized and an evaluation of the readiness of all group members for performance of official duties is given. The flight control officer is checked by the chief of the aviation club.

Careful preparation of the plan table is one of the crucial conditions for conducting flights in a planned, organized manner. The practices followed by the Yegor'yevsk, Zaporozh'ye, Kinel'-Cherkassy, and Sumy aviation clubs in planning the flight shift deserve approval. When planning the flying day they determine the flight assignment of each amateur pilot precisely. It is recorded in the plan table, which envisions the time of flight preparation and rest, establishes the maximum load depending on individual characteristics and physical endurance, and allocates time for inspection and preparation of the aircraft for the next takeoff.

If even one of these requirements is overlooked in compiling the plan table it will lead to confusion, complicate flight control, and make it more difficult to check performance of assignments by the pilots in the air.

Conducting flights without accidents or possible causes of accidents that can be attributed to personnel is a matter of great state importance. It should always be at the center of attention of the directors of aviation clubs and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations. Therefore, everyone who participates in organizing and conducting flights must understand well that no sportsman can be allowed in the air, whether it is by airplane, glider, or parachute, without full preparation for performance of the assignment.

1978 is the year of the world championship in aviation sports. The Directorate of Aviation Training and Sport Aviation of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF together with the central clubs has done a great deal of work to prepare the Soviet teams in airplane, helicopter, glider, parachute, and model airplane sports.

We can already announce that our helicopter sportsmen have lived up to expectations. They had a successful performance in the 3rd World Championships of Helicopter Sports at Vitelsk. Our team was on top of the winner's pedestal and Lyubov' Prihod'ko and Vladimir Smirnov became absolute world champions.

Unlike the practice in past years, the Union republic championships and USSR championship in airplane and glider sports will be conducted with Ya K-50 planes and Letuva, Yantar', and Kobra gliders. Flying these new aircraft involves special features. Many aviators will be performing them for the first time, and this requires special attention by coaches and flight control officers.

Intelligent, thoughtful planning of the flying day, thorough analysis of each flight assignment and flying day, and constant explanation of the basic requirements of flight safety in USSR DOSAAF aviation to all sportsmen constitute the primary task of all aviation training organizations of the Defense Society.

While meeting these requirements, DOSAAF aviation specialists and sportsmen will make every effort to successfully perform the tasks of training aviation sportsmen and specialists laid down by the Communist Party and Soviet Government.

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CHIEF OF MILITARY SPORTS GAME 'EAGLET' DESCRIBES PROGRAM

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 16 Aug 78 p 1

[Interview with Lt Gen Avn G. T. Beregovoy, twice Hero of the Soviet Union and commander of the Komsomol military sports game Eaglet, by I. Senetskaya: "The Young Eagles Are Maturing"]

[Text] SOVETSKIY PATRIOT correspondent I. Senetskaya conducted the following discussion with Lt Gen Avn G. T. Beregovoy, twice Hero of the Soviet Union and chief of the Komsomol military sports game Eaglet.

[Question] The Komsomol game Eaglet has been underway in the country for seven years. The size of the "army" of young eagles grows every day and has reached almost 9 million young fighting men. This is unquestioned testimony to the popularity of the military sports game among young people. Georgiy Timofeyevich, what is it that attracts this turbulent young army "host" to the Eaglet banner?

[Answer] Every generation of young boys and girls has its own games. The current generation has Heat Lightning [Zarnitsa] and its older brother Eaglet [Orlenok]. Participation in military sports games provides young people with good lessons in courage, bravery, collectivism, and endurance. The young eagles mature during the "battles" of the game. Eaglet is a serious game. Its purpose is to promote comprehensive development of our young citizens, indoctrinate them in the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Soviet people, give them good ideological and physical conditioning, and see that they master the fundamentals of military affairs.

[Question] Two years have passed since the all-Union finals in Gor'kiy. Tell us, please, have any changes taken place in the game?

[Answer] Two years is a relatively short time, but there have been changes. Our "army" has grown by almost 1 million. The staffs of the school battalion have become organizationally stronger. The forms and methods of mass defense and sports work have been improved and the level of preparation of "eaglets" to perform military duty has risen.

The role of DOSAAF committees in organizing the Eaglet game has also increased. They have become more active in military-patriotic indoctrination of army youngsters, their military-technical training, and involving them in applied military sports events.

[Question] The readers of our newspaper would be interested to know more about the role of DOSAAF in organizing and conducting the Eaglet game.

[Answer] The successes achieved by Eaglet would hardly have been possible if the DOSAAF committees and primary organizations of educational institutions, enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes had not taken part in the organization and conduct of the game. Working with Komsomol organizations, they explain the purposes and objectives of the game to our young people and participate in creating Eaglet headquarters at secondary schools, vocational-technical schools, tekhnikums, enterprises, and organizations and directing their work.

The defense organizations, with their means and equipment, have great opportunities to participate in conducting all kinds of competition in applied military sports and to organize and direct the work of technical study circles and sections. DOSAAF training organizations are increasingly involved in sponsorship of the Eaglet game.

And many, many DOSAAF activists meet with army youngsters, share their recollections of experiences during the harsh years of the Great Patriotic War, give lessons in courage, and take young people on expeditions to sites of combat glory in our native land!

I would like to take special note of the contributions made to the Eaglet game by many DOSAAF committees in the Ukraine and Belorussia, Penzenskaya and Ryazanskaya oblasts, the city of Moscow, and certain other entities.

[Question] Eaglet finals were held this spring and summer in the oblasts, krays, and republics. Readers' letters to the newspaper have said that they were true holidays of youth, beauty, and strength. At the same time the finals are also a combat inspection of the "young eagles," their knowledge of and skills in military affairs, and their physical and moral-psychological conditioning. So, what did this inspection show?

[Answer] The finals were a brilliant, memorable holiday not only for the youngsters who participated, but also for their older comrades, veterans of war and labor and regular military men, as well as for local inhabitants. These events were particularly well organized in the Ukraine and Belorussia, Sverdlovskaya and Ryazanskaya oblasts, and some other regions of the country. It was impossible not to observe the improved level of special military, technical, and physical training shown by the "young eagles."

But significant shortcomings in the work of certain headquarters were also revealed. For example, violations of the statute on the finals occurred in Azerbaydzhan, Georgia, Turkmenistan, and Chelyabinskaya Oblast. In some places the game was conducted according to a simplified program.

I would like to emphasize that the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education of the USSR Council of Ministers and its oblast administration also did a great deal of work to publicize the Komsomol military sports game Eaglet in this phase.

[Question] Now the very best participants are awaiting the main test, the Third All-Union Finals of the game in Dnepropetrovsk. Tell us, please, Georgiy Timofeyevich, about the special features of this competition.

[Answer] In the current finals we are for the first time separating out the group of teams from enterprises that engage actively in mass defense and sports work. The composition of this group has been determined by the Main Headquarters of the game based on the results of socialist competition among the military commissariats for best preparation for military service and conducting the conscription for the Soviet Armed Forces.

Girls will not be represented in this group of finalists. But they will participate alongside the boys in the other group of participants in the All-Union Finals, students of general educational schools, vocational-technical schools, and tekhnikums. The Statute on the All-Union Finals stipulates that these should not be the combined teams of subdivisions of an educational institution, but rather young men and women of one class or group in the age bracket 16-18 who are taking an active part in the Eaglet game and mass defense and sports work, are members of DOSAAF, and hold the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] badge.

[Question] What is the program of the current All-Union Finals?

[Answer] It would be hard to mention all the activities. For example, meetings are being held with famous heroes of the war and labor and outstanding athletes, some from military-technical sports. The army youngsters will make excursions to memorable sites in the Dnepropetrovsk region, visit the museum of Komsomol glory, and visit the diorama "Battle for the Dnepr."

During the Harvest-78 operation the "young eagles" will help out the sovkhoz and kolkhoz workers of Novomoskovskiy Rayon. Steamboat excursions across the Dnepr to battle sites are planned. Near the town of Voyskovoye the young people will take part in an operation named "Dnepr beachhead."

The army youngsters will also spend time in the city of Dneprodzerzhinsk, at the museum of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory of the

Metallurgical Plant imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, where General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev began his working life.

[Question] Which events will offer the toughest competition for the top prizes in the All-Union Finals?

[Answer] There are five of them: the drill inspection under the slogan "Good in drill is strong in battle"; the Sniper operation during which finalists will fire a Kalashnikov automatic weapon at 100 meters; the GTO multievent competition; and finally, the most difficult form of competition, the military sports series called "Ready to defend the Motherland." It will consist of 11 stages which offer competition in fire, physical, tactical, and medical training and civil defense.

[Question] In addition to their other indexes, the "young eagles" are also supposed to report on what they have done to improve the base for elementary military training and to develop mass defense work. Is that so?

[Answer] That is their bread and butter! As was done at earlier All-Union Finals, an exhibit entitled "Army youngsters, give attention to the training base for elementary military training" will be set up at Dnepropetrovsk. I should observe that many of the participants of the game have done well in this. For one example, take the "young eagles" from Yaroslavskaya Oblast. They have built 139 sports areas and 26 indoor ranges and outfitted 47 military-technical training classrooms in recent times.

[Question] The battle in the current finals will unquestionably be a tough one. Some will be lucky; others will be less so. But no one will be defeated! Georgiy Timofeyevich, what wishes do you have for the participants in the finals and for all army youngsters in our country?

[Answer] The "young eagles" are our replacements and our hope. I wish them a good launching, high skies, and strong wings!

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VLADIVOSTOK DOSAAF ORGANIZATION CRITICIZED FOR INEFFECTIVENESS

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 16 Aug 78 p 3

[Article by S. Tiro, Vladivostok: "The Chairman's Thin File"]

[Text] Ye. Tkachenko, committee chairman, dug around in the desk for a long time looking for the file of documents in order to familiarize me with the work of the primary DOSAAF organization at the Vladivostok Polytechnic Institute. But when the file was found it contained nothing but three noncompulsory socialist obligations and a very old report on rifle competition.

"It's a thin file," Yevgeniy Ivanovich remarked, as if he guessed my thoughts, "but a few years ago when I received the organization there was not even that much. We are strengthening our base today and trying to revitalize work in the faculty organizations. We are conducting competition..."

Well, I thought, perhaps it was not so important that records had been neglected. The main thing was how the DOSAAF committee was operating, what it had done and what its plans were. Settling myself by this thought I listened carefully to the chairman. After describing the work of the committee he closed the file and invited me to inspect the training base.

We set out for the institute's technical sports club building. Crossing all kinds of ditches and mounds we finally made it to a little two-story building on which the construction workers had carefully mounted a sign reading "DOSAAF Technical Sports Club."

A few years ago the small building was built on a volunteer basis by teachers and students. They set up a rifle range and motorcycle repair shop on the first floor and classrooms on the second. It was not a bad plan, but it has not been carried through in practice.

The rifle range was not up to current requirements. The firing line was not properly set up. And we could not even get in the workshop. The doors were blocked by a large rock. Two sport motorcycles were parked outside. A half-stripped car also stood there.

"What is this," I asked the chairman, "don't you have any classes?"

"Practically none," he answered calmly. "Once in a while we assemble the motorcycle groups."

"But where do they study?"

Yevgeniy Ivanovich led me up to the second floor of the technical sports club. There we found large, well-lighted classrooms; but the DOSAAF members are not allowed in. Departments of the institute have taken over all the rooms and the DOSAAF training groups only get in for short times. And the student sportsmen can only study from posters. There are no diagrams, cross-sections of assemblies, or parts.

In this case, what is the DOSAAF committee doing? How does it plan to correct this situation? Yevgeniy Ivanovich only shrugged his shoulders and again began telling of his students' successes in military-patriotic indoctrination. No one underestimates the importance of this work, but is it acceptable for a primary organization with the rights of a rayon committee to bring up the rear among competing organizations of the city, to fall behind year after year in the development of technical military sports?

I addressed these questions and others to the chairman of the Vladivostok city committee V. Bas. Here is what he said:

"We know that the DOSAAF collective of the polytechnic institute is not much right now. We have asked the party committee to help them step up work with activists and build a training base. But for now we have only promises. Urgent steps will have to be taken."

They say that the chairman of the city DOSAAF committee has given out such promises a number of times. The time has long since passed to move from words to concrete steps to revitalize the activity of the primary organization at the institute.

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ACTIVITIES IN KIEV DOSAAF MODEL NAVAL SCHOOL DESCRIBED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 20 Aug 78 p 2

[Article by E. Lakomov, chief of the Kiev Model Naval School: "The Sea Begins in Darnitsa"]

[Text] SOVETSKIY PATRIOT has already reported that the Kiev DOSAAF Model Naval School was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the USSR Ministry of Defense for success in training cadres for the Armed Forces. It had earlier received a Certificate of Honor from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the challenge Red Banner of the military council of the Red Banner Kiev Military District.

Sailors clambering along the shrouds, the smoke of the battles at Hangö and Sinop. We are standing in front of a giant panorama of the history of the Russian and Soviet Navy. Hero of the Soviet Union Capt 1st Rank (Res) N. Markelov is conducting the first political training period with young cadets. The group moves from piece to piece. Finally the young men stop by a model of a three-stack battleship with a crimson pennant on its mast. The teacher pauses briefly and introduces I. P. Shestidesyatiy to the students. In 1905 Illarion Pavlovich, together with Vakulinchuk, Matyushenko, and other rebelling sailors, raised the flag of revolution on the Potemkin. He is over 90 years old, but he is lively and alert. You can tell he is an old salt.

From the Potemkin the cadets move to the Ayvora, and then to models of current ships.

The modern fighting ship is a mighty weapon with highly complex mechanisms. Profound theoretical knowledge and strong skills are needed to command them.

You should see how carefully Aleksandr Petrovich Popov, master of production training for ship radio masters, prepares for each lesson. He is at the school night and day, so to speak. He arrives at 0700

to conduct exercises with his subordinates. In the evening he helps them prepare for evening classes, organizes book discussions, or simply takes the young men to the movies.

Many times we have observed mothers bringing their sons here, to Darnitsa, from Belaya Tserkov' and insisting that they be enrolled in Popov's group. This does not upset the other teachers at all. They are also outstanding, and other mothers bring their sons to them.

We have seen not only how a mother brings her son to a master or teacher. We have also observed how diving instructor Anatoliy Yakovlevich Kucher, after making several dives, will take some cadet who still lacks full confidence and go under with him.

But who can say that diving instructor Vladimir Ukrainets, an honored coach of the Ukrainian SSR, is less sensitive?

Vitaliy Shtakk, Mikhail Tikhovkin, Nikolay Markelov, and other teachers, masters of production training, and instructors, after ascertaining that the first "tryout" has gone well, attempt to complicate the situation at subsequent exercises and put the cadets in difficult conditions. This toughens the cadets.

The high level of professional training of the teaching collective is backed up by an outstanding training base which allows them to bring theory and practice together. The school has the most up-to-date equipment, various types of teaching machines, and tastefully furnished laboratories. Next door to it is the marvelous Palace of Underwater Sports.

Professional divers have been descending beneath the water for decades. There is a tried and tested technique for training them. One might ask what new features could be introduced? It turns out that there are many. The classrooms have moving electrified displays that enable every cadet to understand better the physiological processes that occur in the human organism during dives and the operating principle of diving gear. One may ask why a diver needs this? It is necessary so that divers will consciously follow safety requirements and know what to do in emergency situations.

There is also a moving diorama that recreates the order of performance of different underwater jobs.

Lessons in the classroom alternate with trips to a special area where the students practice putting on diving gear. After this the group is sent to the Palace of Underwater Sports. It has eight tracks that are six meters deep. All the beginning exercises can be performed there. It is also more convenient for the instructor here at first. For one, all the trainee's actions are plainly visible and can be corrected immediately. For two, while commenting on the actions of one cadet the instructor is also teaching the others.

After drills in the pool the students move on to the "big water." This is serious business. The Dnepr has a strong current and visibility on the bottom is difficult. But not only do the cadets go under water, they also perform jobs there. And they handle them, because the principle of succession, one of the key training principles, is always observed.

Classroom work continues concurrently with the drills. Relying on accumulated experience the cadets solve complex theoretical problems more quickly and confidently and prepare themselves for new dives.

The training of future ship radio masters follows the same principles. Along side theoretical studies the students work with physical equipment and have drills in identifying troubles and eliminating them. They also learn to tune stations and carry on radio communications.

It was already stated above that the school has the most up-to-date equipment. However, requirements for improving the training base are growing proportionally to the rise in requirements made for training naval specialists. A new "fight for ship survival" laboratory is being built for the next training year.

The new building will house a testing classroom that will permit drills in controlling a sailing yawl. The drawings and calculations for this plan were developed by communist N. Zabrodskiy, teacher of naval affairs. A trainer to practice switching on, tuning, and operating radio transmitters and identifying simple malfunctions was recently built on a proposal by master of production training Yu. Khodakov.

We have already described the first political training period at the school. Delegates of the 25th CPSU Congress and 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and deputies of the USSR and republic Supreme Soviet speak to cadets regularly. Aleksandr Ivanovich Nikishenko, first secretary of the Dneprovskiy Rayon party committee and Yevgeniy Anatol'yevich Yasinskiy, chairman of the rayon Soviet of Peoples Deputies are frequent guests of the school. They have taken an important part in strengthening the DOSAAF training organization.

The training group marches smartly across the drillfield. This is a formation of draftees. Handsome young men. They make steel, raise grain, and lay roads. In a short time these young men will focus all their efforts and thoughts on performing the constitutional duty of defending our Motherland. They will guard the naval frontiers of the Fatherland, together with all those who make steel, raise grain, and lay roads.